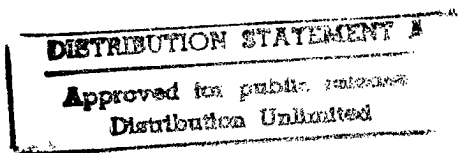


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JPRS-KAR-87-011

5 MARCH 1987

# Korean Affairs Report



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5 MARCH 1987

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY WELCOMES ARRIVAL OF NORTH DEFECTORS

SK100115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Arrival of Family Defectors"]

[Text] Eleven North Korean freedom-seekers who fled the communist tyranny last month aboard a small boat have finally reached the bosom of the Republic of Korea--a "warm country in the South" for which they have longed.

Their arrival here Sunday followed a 24-day ordeal of odyssey that had taken them to Japan and Taiwan, in addition to five days of drifting on the seas, underlining just how rugged is the way to freedom and, at the same time, the intense courage and perseverance required for such a venture.

Though there have been numerous instances of North Koreans seeking freedom in the South, the latest case is unique in that the defectors are made up of members of two families closely related to each other by marriage, marking the first family defection from the North since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

Also noteworthy are the complicated processes they have had to undergo after their troubled boat drifted into a Japanese port on Jan. 20. These ranged from an initial Japanese government move to "deport" the defectors back onto the high seas, to their overnight trip to Taiwan on a "transit basis" in an expedient arrangement the Japanese worked out to evade North Korean charges with regard to the "boat people."

At one point, confusion reportedly developed among the defectors in deciding on their final destination, apparently stemming from Pyongyang's brainwashing of its people, slandering South Korea as a "hell on earth," and the possibility of reprisals which the communists had threatened to take if any North Korean fled to the South.

In any case, the eleven defectors made the inevitable choice of their own free will to settle down in South Korea which, as accented by the family leader, Kim Man-chol, is their ultimate "fatherland."

In fact, South Korea was the most realistic and matter-of-course choice for them because in no other country can the North Koreans lead safe and

worthwhile lives for practical reasons, in addition to the fact that they are Koreans. Heartwarming in this respect is the revelation that one of Kim's sisters is residing in Seoul.

Now that the eleven have arrived here successfully, credit is due to the Tokyo and Taipei governments for their respect of humanitarianism and international practices in dealing with the defection, as well as to the Korean authorities who have conducted delicate diplomatic maneuvers, particularly with the Japanese in reversing their initial plan to chase the freedom-seekers away.

As the North Koreans make a fresh start in life, both the Korean people at large and the government authorities are expected to offer all possible help and compatriot love for the defectors, so that they may lead happy and meaningful lives here as free citizens.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON PAK CHONG-CHOL MEMORIAL SERVICES

#### South's Regime 'Driven to Wall'

SK071012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)--A radio report from Japan Friday said "The Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' has been driven to the wall" by the exposure of the murder of student Pak Chong-chol by torture in South Korea.

It said:

According to the NEW YORK TIMES quoting a report of its Seoul correspondent, criticism of the "government" is rapidly spreading in South Korea after the exposure of the death of Pak Chong-chol, a student of Seoul University, from torture during police interrogation.

This has left the "government" in tight straits.

#### South Police Chief Denounced

SK070418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland issued information No 373 on February 5 denouncing the chief of the South Korean puppet national police headquarters for having tried at a press conference on February 3 to flout public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the brutal torture murder of Pak Chong-chol.

Noting that the chief of the puppet national police headquarters prattled in a so-called "plan for improvement of the police business" that "measures" would be taken to prevent the torture and harsh acts of the search police and "be strictly implemented," the information says: This is an insidious trick of those driven to bay by the public denunciation of the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol at home and abroad.

It was not because there was no "plan" or "place of report" that brutal torture death has so far been incessant in South Korea.

In fact, torture and murderous atrocity are a ruling method and means of existence for the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime".

That day the boss of puppet police betrayed his intention to further intensify the suppression, declaring, while discussing even "measures" to "prevent torture", that beside the anti-communist section of the puppet national police headquarters special search sections would be set up at the city and provincial police bureaus and they be staff with officials for anti-communist search to conduct specialised search against "leftist ideological awakening".

To root out the murderous tortures in South Korea, there is no way but to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan murderous "regime" and establish a patriotic democratic regime.

#### University Meetings Condemn Murder

SK070433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)--University teachers in Nampo and Sariwon and students of Kim Chong-tae University of Education in Haeju held meetings on February 5 and 6 to sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for brutally murdering Pak Chong-chol, a student of Seoul University.

Noting that the murder of Pak Chong-chol by torture was an extension of the constant moves to stifle campus in South Korea and a part of tortures and murders committed there, the speakers said the puppets were now desperately suppressing students and teachers mourning the death of Pak Chon-chol with bitter grief at the loss of their colleague and student.

Pointing out that the chieftain of the murderers who commit torture and killing in South Korea is none other than the [word indistinct] Chon Tu-hwan and the princial offender who goaded him into torture and murder is the U.S. imperialists, they emphasized: The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their destruction weapons including nuclear weapons. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must step down from power at once, bearing full responsibility for the case.

The speakers declared that the entire educationists and students in the northern half of Korea would as in the past actively support the righteous patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people.

#### Teachers, Students Denounce Murder

SK090523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)--Meetings of University teachers in Hamhung and a meeting of students of Wonsan University of Agriculture were held on February 7 in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal murder of student Pak Chong-chol of Seoul University.

The speakers at the meetings denounced the South Korean fascist clique for having walked off Pak Chong-chol to the police, brutally tortured him to death and resorted to frantic suppression to block and frustrate even a memorial service for him.

They noted that the South Korean students and people resisted the fascist clique's suppression in preventing even a meeting to pay respect for the soul of the patriotic student and made the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique tremble with fear, scattering leaflets reading "Return Pak Chong-chol to us" and "Down with the murderous 'regime'".

They called on the South Korean students to wage a more valiant anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national salvation to make the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen pay for the blood shed by the student Pak Chong-chol who failed to achieve his patriotic idea and was murdered by them.

They said with emphasis that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and withdraw from South Korea, taking along nuclear and all other lethal weapons.

#### NODONG SINMUN Commentary on Service

SK070446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)--If the Chon Tu-hwan group tries to block the memorial services for the patriotic student Pak Chong-chol by brandishing blood-stained swords, the South Korean students and people, the whole nation will not pardon the outrageous attempt of the puppet clique.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in a signed commentary titled "Fascist Hangmen Must Deport Themselves With Discretion".

The commentary says:

On February 5 the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification issued an "appeal to the Korean nationals at home and abroad" urging all the fellow countrymen not only in South Korea but also in the North and abroad to mark off February 7 as day of joint national mourning and hold memorial services for the student Pak Chong-chol.

The central committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Students Committee and the central committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea jointly decided to set today as day of mourning over the death of Pak Chong-chol and hold memorial services for the student in Pyongyang and local areas, actively responding to the appeal of the Consultative Council.

This is an expression of our people's sense of national obligation and bonds to share sincerely bitter sentiments and sorrow with the fellow countrymen

in the South to respect the memory of the patriotic student who was brutally done to death by the fascist hangmen not to see a new society independent and democratic and the day of national reunification.

But the fascist hangmen, going against the unanimous will of the fellow countrymen in the North and the South and abroad, are harshly suppressing memorial services in South Korea, brandishing blood-stained swords.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which has tortured the patriotic student to death in cold blood and is viciously trying to block even memorial services for him is a band of barbarians who have ceased to be human beings.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says that in running so wild to prevent the memorial services the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to stamp out all forces obstructive to its long-term office by availing itself of this opportunity.

#### Tokyo Memorial Service

SK080830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo February 7 (KNS-KCNA)--A memorial service of Koreans in Japan for the late student Pak Chong-chol was held in Tokyo on February 7.

Present there were Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan.

Amid the playing of the dirge the participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the late student Pak Chong-chol who was brutally tortured to death by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, made a memorial address at the service.

He said that with the torture death of student Pak Chong-chol as an occasion, the whole of South Korea is resounding with voices of wrath and denunciation upon the fascist clique of murderer Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan, he stressed, will struggle more vigorously to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by changing today's grief into burning hatred, desire for reunification and confidence in victory.

Memorial addresses were also made by Choe Il-su, director [word indistinct] Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, and Masaaki Saito, vice-chairman of the Japan League of Socialist Youth.

Similar services took place yesterday at the Osaka, Kyoto, Aichi, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon.

#### South Organizations Denounce Death

SK071006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)--The South Korean committee for joint measures to check torture and fabrication of pro-communism which is composed of the "New Korea Democratic Party" and 47 opposition and religious organizations, published a statement on January 20 denouncing the fascist clique for the murder of Pak Chong-chol by brutal torture.

"The death of student Pak Chong-chol was a case which brought to daylight the consequence of interrogation through brutal torture," said the statement.

Demanding a thoroughgoing probe into the truth of the death of Pak Chong-chol, it held that the man responsible for it must be sternly punished.

The statement stressed:

The case resulted essentially from the violent nature of the present Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" which emerged after massacring thousands of Kwangju citizens, we think.

We strongly demand that the present "regime" which rose to power by violence and cannot survive even a single day without it fall prostrate and apologize to the people for its past mistakes and that Chon Tu-hwan bear full responsibility for the case. [sentence as received]

It appealed to the entire people to make active and united efforts to win the basic human rights and terminate the Chon Tu-hwan torture "regime" with the Pak Chong-chol case as an occasion.

#### NODONG SINMUN Denounces Suppression of Service

SK080839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--Papers here today denounce the reckless act of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in barring the national memorial services for Pak Chong-chol scheduled on February 7 throughout South Korea by mobilizing over 100,000 police.

In its signed commentary titled "Indiscreet Lunatics in Seoul" NODONG SINMUN says:

The rough act of blocking the "national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol" exposes to the whole world that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a fascist dictatorial maniac unheard of in the world and the South Korean military fascist "regime" is a violent sanguinary "regime".

The Chon Tu-hwan group brands the memorial service as illegal one to justify its new fascist rampage.

This or that talk of the Chon Tu-hwan group about the memorial service is an expression of awakening to its fatal position, isolated within and without.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, forsaken by the people for its treacherous rule such as flunkeyist treacheries against the fellow countrymen and unprecedented rule through torture and prison, lost its reason enough to draw a sword afraid of a gathering of a few people, to say nothing of tens of thousands of people.

The barbarous suppression of the memorial service is a sinister political crackdown by the Chon Tu-hwan group with ambition for long-term office, in an attempt to make a forestalling attack on the democratic forces obstructive to its plot for the resumption of office by the "Democratic Justice Party" and turn the "political situation for constitutional revision" in its favour.

The puppets branded the memorial service as "violence revolution" and "uprising". This is a premeditated scheme to expand suppression and make an "important decision" up to a new coup d'etat under the signboard of the "defence of system".

Mad dogs in Seoul at the high pitch of the bayonet rule are making their last-ditch efforts.

#### NKDP Holds Service Despite Repression

SK080822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--More than 300 people including president Yi Min-u and members of the "New Korea Democratic Party" (NKDP), students and citizens were prevented from entering the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral by the police on February 7 and held a memorial service for Pak Chong-chol without due formality at a place near the cathedral, according to a report from Seoul.

The "NKDP" side decided to hold informal memorial services of "assemblymen" from the "NKDP" and its members together with citizens in other four places in face of suppression.

When the informal memorial services were being held outside, over 500 priests and believers held a function for mourning over Pak Chong-chol from 02:00 p.m. as arranged in the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral which was blocked by more than 30,000 riot police.

The cathedral tolled its bell in memory of the late student Pak Chong-chol.

Runing cars sounded their memorial horns in defiance of the threat and blackmail by the police and its suppression.

Over 1,000 people got angry and raided the Chongro street No 3 police box in the centre of the city when police made a tear-gas attack on them during their silent tribute to Pak Chong-chol.

That day in Pusan where the Pak Chong-chol's house is and in Kwangju, a city of grudge, many crowds waged memorial demonstrations in defiance of the crackdown by police firing tear gas shells.

#### South Christians Hold Memorial

SK100455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)--More than 500 Christians held a religious ritual at a church in Seoul on the night of February 8 in memory of student Pak Chong-chol of Seoul University who was tortured to death and staged a demonstration, according to a report.

Upwards of 300 police besieged the church and ran wild in suppression. But the Christians broke through the police cordon and marched along streets for over an hour, chanting anti-"government" slogans.

That day the fascist clique put Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, under house arrest for the 45th time to prevent him from attending the religious ritual.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### VNS COMMENTARY ASSAILS SUPPRESSION OF PAK CHONG-CHOL RALLY

SK090437 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the brave struggle that the masses of all walks of life in South Korea staged to protest against the fascist violence of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group which has harshly suppressed a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol by force.

As you may know through reports, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group has committed the fascist violence of suppressing national memorial services for Pak Chong-chol across the country, including Seoul, by mobilizing the entire police force and suppressive equipment on 7 February. In this connection, the masses of all walks of life staged fierce struggles across the country, including Seoul, to protest such fascist violence by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group.

Approximately 7,000 youths and students staged a demonstration in areas around the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral in Seoul, shouting such slogans as "Return to us Pak Chong-chol alive," "Overthrow the killer regime," "Drive out the U.S. imperialists," and "Oust the current ruling system and organize a constituent assembly" and handing out leaflets.

Another group of approximately 1,700 youths and students staged a fierce demonstration at 3d Chongno street, shouting the slogans "We want to live in a society free of torture" and "It is impossible to uproot torture unless an end is put to the military dictatorial rule."

Meanwhile, approximately 300 youths and students in Pusan, Pak Chong-chol's hometown, hurled stones at policemen during a fierce demonstration and staged sporadic demonstration struggles in defiance of the police's suppression in many other local cities, including Kwangju.

The struggles staged on this day were an expression of the indignation over the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group which has mercilessly



tortured Pak Chong-chol to death and over the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have actively encouraged the group to torture people to death. They also were an expression of the people's will to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this country, to overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group, and to avenge Pak Chong-chol's death by establishing an independent democratic society at any cost and, therefore, were very just and righteous.

As is widely known, cherishing the memory of the deceased is not only a traditional custom handed down from our ancestors, but it is also [word indistinct] of the people's fundamental [word indistinct].

Although there have been many murderous tyrants in the past who were famed for their notoriety as unrivaled dictators and killers, none of them has been so mean as to ban even memorial services for the deceased. However, the flagrant and heinous fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group has not only ruthlessly tortured Pak Chong-chol to death, but it has also committed the barbarous act of cordoning off the memorial site by mobilizing the police force and suppressive equipment, even regarding the memorial service for Pak Chong-chol as a criminal act, and blocked the people's access to the memorial site by firing tear gas canisters.

This is not only a violent act of trampling underfoot [words indistinct] can be committed only by such a human slaughterer as the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group, but also a dictatorial madness of cruelly raping national spirit and the terminal symptom of those who violate human rights.

The barbarous fascist violence committed this time by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group has once again proved that it is a group of unrivaled beasts and a pack of human slaughterers, and that, therefore, it is impossible to build a genuinely democratic society where democracy and human rights are guaranteed as long as this group is allowed to prolong its life.

Now, how can our people who love justice and truth watch with folded arms the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group's fascist violence as such? Our people who have realized that the shedding of blood should be avenged by blood-shedding and that there is no other way of attaining freedom and democracy than struggle will deal a vengeful blow to and issue a last judgment for the wicked, murderous, and torturing thugs, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan hangmen, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are encouraging them to strangle the people without fail, no matter what fascist suppression may descend upon them. They will also avenge the death of Pak Chong-chol.

Even though the mad Chon Tu-hwan murderers have been able to take Pak Chong-chol away from our people, they will be made to repay dearly in the face of the roaring indignation of our people in the future without fail.

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CSO: 4110/070

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### COMMENTATOR ATTACKS SOUTH PLAN TO ELIMINATE LEFTIST FORCES

SK090252 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Staking Their Lives on Repressive Rule"]

[Text] It is reported that on 5 February traitor Chon Tu-hwan received a report on this year's major works from the puppet minister of justice. At this meeting, the puppet traitor raved that the leftist-pro-communist forces should be searched out and sternly punished, acts of disturbing court orders should be strictly punished, and so forth.

The puppet minister of justice said in his so-called report that he will eliminate and root out the leftist pro-communist forces, he will sternly deal with illegal collective acts and so forth. The puppet traitor's directive and his leading culprit's report show their fascist frenzy and murderous spirit to further strengthen the suppression of the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to consolidate the foundation for long-term power in order to continuously remain in power even after next year when the term of the puppet president expires, by repressing the advance of youths, students and people at any cost and checking the opposition forces.

However, the rascals' vicious plan faces powerful opposition and rejection within South Korea. Furthermore, prompted by the bestial torture murder of Pak Chong-chol, a patriotic student, the antifascist and anti-Chong Tu-hwan resistance spirit is being unprecedentedly enhanced.

Concerning this situation, even the NEW YORK TIMES, an American newspaper, reported in a dispatch from Seoul that because of the rapidly increasing criticism of the government in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is being driven into a corner.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, driven into a corner, is attempting to find a way for survival by more frantically wielding the clubs of fascism, like a mad dog that bites and hurts men.

The remarks of the puppet traitor and his leading culprit about seeking out and sternly punishing pro-communist leftist forces, preventing the illegal collective acts of disturbances, and so forth are a direct expression of their bloodthirsty thought.

It is known to the entire world that pro-communist leftist forces raved about by the puppets is a term the puppets use to suppress the patriotic and democratic forces who call for independence, democracy and reunification by linking them with us. The illegal acts babbled about by the rascals are an excuse for repressing with evil fascist laws all moves of the people which incur the puppets' displeasure.

Such repressive plans by the puppets reveal the rascals' invariable fascist nature and the false and deceitful nature of their remarks about human rights. As is known, with the enhanced people's denunciation promoted by the torture murder of student Pak Chong-chol, the Chon Tu-hwan clique raved that it will form human rights organizations and so forth, propagandizing as if it would end acts of torture and murder.

However, behind such statements the puppets are driving their stooges to more cruel repression by guns and bayonets. Numerous tortures and murders perpetrated in South Korea in the past including the torture murder of student Pak Chong-chol have been committed in accordance with the repressive directive to eliminate and root out the pro-communist leftist forces. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's repressive directive means that it would drive its followers to new atrocious acts of violating human rights.

The repressive frenzy of mercilessly blocking even the memorial service for student Pak Chong-chol fully revealed the nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a group of murderers and hooligans. To block the memorial service with guns and bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan clique took special "A" and "B" class alert postures and perpetrated frenzied searches and checks by mobilizing more than 100,000 police forces and police equipment. Thus, it totally encircled the Myongdong Cathedral and perpetrated an atrocious act of placing approximately 30 persons including Kim Tae-chung under house arrest. Indeed, these acts are a bestial fascist frenzy which those with common sense can scarcely imagine.

How can the hooligans who murdered a man and even blocked an event of mourning him be called men? The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of murderers and brutal hooligans who never hesitate to soak the entire land of South Korea in blood in order to overcome the crisis in their rule and to maintain their power.

However, suppression will not provide a way out for the rascals. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continuously and fanatically adheres to a policy of wielding guns and bayonets, it will only expedite its own disgraceful downfall by touching off greater resistance of the South Korean people, who are tense with indignation and resentment against the rascals.

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CSO: 4110/070

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LAO COMMITTEE, OTHERS SUPPORT DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

SK091011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)--The Lao committee for supporting Korea's reunification in a statement dated February 2 pointed out that the proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the North and the South of Korea was an expression of the genuine and sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease the tension and remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula.

A meeting supporting the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks was held on January 23 at the November 14 mechanized brigade of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Guinea-Bissau.

In his speech the brigade political commissar expressed support to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and stressed that the Government of Guinea-Bissau would always continue to support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Tomas Ronstrom, co-chairman of the Nordic cooperation committee for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, in his press statement issued on January 31 said that President Kim Il-song put forward an important proposal for the promotion of Korea's reunification in his historical policy speech, and pointed out that the proposal reflected all the concrete ways needed to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/108

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### U.S. POLICY MAKERS FOR KOREA ASSESSED

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Dec 86 pp 421-431

[Article by Washington correspondent Pyon Yong-sik: "Korea Policy Makers of the United States"]

[Excerpts] When Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs James Riley was appointed ambassador to South Korea, replacing Richard Walker, there were various interpretations of this appointment in Washington.

Some observe that the U.S. Government is changing its policy towards South Korea at this crucial time of constitutional revision and the holding of the 1988 Olympic games in South Korea. Others regard the appointment as merely a coincidence, which does not indicate any U.S. policy change toward South Korea. Ambassador Riley's appointment still remains a subject of conversation.

There is one thing that we should keep in mind in examining the competent officials in the U.S. Government who make decisions about its policy toward South Korea and deal with South Korean affairs. That is, there is no one particular individual who has the authority to make decisions on South Korean policy. In addition, political, economic, and security policies are each executed in different tracks. It can be an illusion to expect U.S.-South Korean relations to change suddenly just because the U.S. ambassador to South Korea has been changed.

The U.S. Government's foreign policy is often described as "compartmentalized." Communication between departments within the U.S. Government is poor, so that one hand does not know what the other hand is doing. The great confusion which arose among the various departments concerning the agenda for nuclear arms reduction soon after the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting at Reykjavik eloquently illustrates the U.S. Government's compartmentalized foreign policy.

If even in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, which occupies almost all of U.S. foreign policy, communications among the State Department, Defense Department, and National Security Council are not working well, what can we expect from them in policy toward South Korea?

Many Korean politicians and government officials have believed until now that the U.S. Government, taking South Korean security issues into consideration, would not take serious economic retaliation measures against South Korea. There were not a few people who believed that the trade problem would be naturally resolved once South Korea was democratized.

However, believing that U.S. policies toward South Korea in political, military, and trade matters are organically related and consistently executed can be a big miscalculation.

The "exchange rate dispute" between the U.S. and South Korea early last August was a case where the U.S. government's compartmentalized policy was literally applied. According to the State Department and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, there were no prior consultations between the Treasury Department and the State Department and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative concerning the Treasury Department's policy of putting pressure on the South Korean government to revalue the won upward.

The timing of the Treasury Department's request for lowering the foreign exchange rate was particularly bad, coming at a time when both countries were almost at the end of negotiations over Section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act and anti-U.S. sentiment was high in South Korea. Some officials at the U.S. State Department and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, when the Treasury Department inflamed South Korean opinion with its demand, had complained, saying: "It's hard to understand why the Treasury Department made such a stupid demand at this time." They argue that if the State Department, which is concerned more with the political and security aspects in U.S.-South Korean relations, and if the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, which accomplished the opening of the South Korean market for the insurance and tobacco industries and intellectual property protection through trade negotiations, had been consulted in advance, the Treasury Department's demand would not have been made at such a time.

As we can see in the case of the "exchange rate dispute," U.S. policy toward South Korea is not handled by one individual. Each relevant administrative department handles its own business. With the Democrats taking control of the U.S. Senate in this mid-term election, there will be more people who will participate for the first time in South Korean policy. The chairmanships of the following Senate committees and subcommittees have shifted from control by the Republicans to that by the Democrats, thus bringing U.S.-South Korean relations under new influences: the Foreign Affairs Committee and its Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, the Finance Committee and its Subcommittee on Trade, and the Armed Services Committee and the Subcommittee for Foreign Operations of the Appropriations Committee.

Behind the administration and Congress, there are the media and various political and human rights groups, whose influence cannot be lightly regarded. They exercise indirect influence on the administration through the media and Congress. Since control of the Senate has shifted to the Democrats, the respective spheres of influence of human rights groups and right-wing groups will change.

The U.S. administration does not have sole control over its foreign policy. The final decision, of course, is made by the administration. However, several important actors such as Congress, the media, and various pressure groups influence the administration's decision-making process. Therefore, no matter who becomes U.S. ambassador to South Korea, U.S. policy towards South Korea will undoubtedly proceed according to the national interest and influence structure of American society. From this viewpoint, we should review the key individuals and activities of the U.S. administration, Congress, and pressure groups.

Though U.S. policy toward South Korea in each responsible department shows a "disintegrated phenomenon," the State Department is still the focal point. Even though responsibility for trade negotiations has been transferred from the State Department to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, as trade conflict between the United States and South Korea increases, it is still the State Department that establishes overall South Korean policy, coordinating political, security, and economic policies.

The highest ranking official in the State Department with responsibility for South Korean policy is the deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Currently, Mr Gaston Sigur holds that office. Under Mr Sigur, Mr William Clark, who personally experienced political upheaval in South Korea during 1979 and 1980 as military adviser to the U.S. embassy, assists him as deputy assistant undersecretary. Under Mr Clark, there is the "Korea desk." The Bureau of East Asian Affairs of the State Department has in the past been a remote section off the fast promotion track in the State Department, which traditionally puts a great emphasis on Europe. Asia experts had difficulty in being promoted up to the deputy secretary level. However, the State Department has recently opened its eyes towards the rise of such Pacific nations as Japan and the PRC and has recognized the existence of the newly developing Asian countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore. As a result, the importance of the Bureau of East Asian Affairs has been increasing daily. For instance, Asia experts now can take the fast promotion track up to the undersecretary level. Former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Philip Habib, and incumbent Undersecretary Armacost, who served as U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, are Asia experts.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur (age 60) has an academic background. He received a Ph.D. in Asian history from the University of Michigan and taught at George Washington University. In 1982, he joined the National Security Council in the White House, where he headed the East Asian section. He was appointed deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs last March.

Before he taught at George Washington University, he served as head of the Asia Foundation in places like Afghanistan and Japan. Mr Sigur was not well known as a scholar but is considered to be quite satisfactory as a bureaucrat.

He is not particularly talkative but he is a good listener. He is considered to be quite the opposite of his predecessor Paul Wolfowitz. Since Mr Sigur

takes a clear conservative line, liberal circles in Washington dislike him very much. He is said by human rights groups and liberal political groups to be difficult to approach.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur has expressed his opinion on the democratization of South Korea in hearings of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. "What is the role of the U.S. Government in South Korea? The United States should continuously urge moderation, compromise, and dialogue on both the South Korean government and the opposition parties."

In addition, we should criticize human rights infringements and restrictions on political participation. Our efforts should be based on fundamental principles and behavior for the realization of democracy and not on supporting a certain specific individual or party, because that choice is up to the South Koreans themselves.

"In spite of its having a greater influence on the South Korean political situation than do other nations, the United States should bear in mind that this influence still is limited. We do not have the right to interfere in South Korean internal affairs. We should realize that many South Koreans overestimate U.S. influence for historical reasons". This declaration by Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur illustrates the fundamental attitude of the State Department toward South Korea's democratization policy.

Deputy Assistant Undersecretary William Clark (age 56) has a close relationship with South Korea. When the Korean war broke out, he dropped out of San Jose State University and joined the U.S. Navy to fight in the war. From 1977 to 1980, he served as political counselor at the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and experienced the South Korean political turmoil of that period.

Originally he was a Japan expert in the economic area. After his duty in South Korea, he served as chief of the Japan desk in the State Department and later as deputy chief of mission to Japan. Later, he served briefly as charge d'affaires in Cairo, then was appointed deputy assistant undersecretary of Asian and Pacific affairs last September. Now, it is time for him to take an ambassadorship.

The chief of the Korea desk under Mr Clark, David Blackmore (age 45), is a true South Korean expert. Since he joined the State Department in 1965, he served as secretary in the economic section at the U.S. embassy in South Korea between 1971 and 1974. During the period from 1977 to 1980, he served as deputy chief of the Korean desk in the State Department.

In 1980, Mr Blackmore took the position of political counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul for 3 years after Mr William Clark. After returning home, he served as chief of the security assistance desk and has been chief of the Korean desk since last July. He is a man with a smooth manner and makes a good impression.

As chief of the Korean desk, Mr Blackmore is responsible for working level tasks concerning South Korean political and security matters. Communications



with the U.S. embassy in South Korea and comments on South Korea during the State Department noon briefing are prepared by the Korean desk. When international attention was focused on South Korean democratization, shortly after the Philippines revolution, it was the Korean desk which made the comment through the State Department spokesman that "South Korea is not another Philippines."

Not long ago, when a pro-Communist speech was an issue in the South Korean Assembly, the Korean desk made a one-line comment, saying: "We understand that South Korea is under a real threat from North Korea, but all individuals have a right to express their opinion." Whenever it is asked a question about political and security matters in South Korea, the Korean desk always expresses its opinion at the noon briefing of the State Department.

The line of authority for policy towards South Korea at the State Department runs from Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur to Deputy Assistant Undersecretary Clark to chief of Korean desk Blackmore, while economic matters are the responsibility of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs Douglas McMahon.

Originally coming from the Treasury Department, Mr McMahon's work experience includes positions such as deputy U.S. trade representative in Geneva, member of the National Security Council, and his current position. As the roles of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Treasury Department are increasing, it seems that the role of the deputy assistant secretary for economic affairs is declining.

The State Department maintains a reporting system with the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and a discussion channel with the Korean embassy in Washington. Through the Korean embassy in Washington, the Korean ambassador and Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur are in contact with each other as working partners and the same relationship exists between the Korean political minister and Deputy Assistant Undersecretary Clark, and between the Korean political counselor and the chief of the Korean desk. Korean Ambassador Kim Kyong-won has easy contact with Undersecretary Armacost. Ambassador Kim, when he was a special presidential aide, knew undersecretary Armacost during the Carter administration, when Mr Armacost visited South Korea as deputy assistant secretary for Asian and Pacific affairs to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The State Department handles 80 percent of all matters through the U.S. embassy in South Korea and the rest through the South Korean embassy in the United States. Considering that the South Korean bureaucratic system does not delegate authority, the State Department works mainly with the South Korean government through the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. As a consequence, the American ambassador cannot help playing a considerable role in U.S. policy towards South Korea.

The new American ambassador to South Korea, James Riley, is a man of prudence who deeply believes in the Chinese proverb "do not talk until you think." His long CIA career does not allow him to leave his handwriting even when he is interviewed by reporters.

Let us review Ambassador Riley's career. He was born in Tsingtao, PRC, and lived there until he was 12. His father, at that time, worked for the Standard Oil Company. In 1951, after graduating from one of the top eastern private universities, Yale University, he joined the CIA.

Mr Riley retired from the CIA in 1978 after 27 years of service. Shortly after retiring, he took a position as an adviser to the Hunt Oil Company in Texas, with which Mr Bush had a connection. He aided in this company's offshore oil exploration in the PRC. In 1980, when Mr Bush competed with Mr Reagan as the Republican presidential candidate, Mr Riley worked for Mr Bush as a foreign affairs adviser. Right after Mr Bush became vice president, Mr Riley returned to government as an East Asia expert for the National Security Council in the White House. Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur was also at the National Security Council with Mr Riley around the same time.

In 1982, Mr Riley went to Taipei as director of the American Institute, which is equivalent to being the U.S. ambassador to the ROC. After returning to the United States in 1984, he briefly took a position at the Otis Elevator Company. Later he became an adviser to the Bureau of International Security Affairs of the Defense Department and in 1985 was transferred to the State Department as deputy assistant undersecretary for Asian and Pacific Affairs. Under Deputy Assistant Secretary Sigur, Mr Riley handled PRC, Australia, and New Zealand affairs.

In his press conference at the State Department with South Korean special correspondents, Mr Riley described U.S. policy towards South Korea as based first on security, second on assisting democratic development, and third on pursuing American national interests. He said that these objectives will not change in the future. At a Senate hearing, when asked by reporters, "Is your attitude to deemphasize the democratization of South Korea?" he made an effort to dissolve the misunderstanding by answering: "Security and democratization are like two sides of the same coin."

Many people expect that South Korean opposition politicians will be able to approach Ambassador Riley easily, unlike former Ambassador Walker. However, as he says, it seems there will be no comment on South Korean political affairs until he familiarizes himself with the South Korean situation.

It is noteworthy that many people who have important roles in U.S. policy on South Korea have a direct or indirect relationship with Vice President Bush. Vice President Bush's international affairs adviser is Donald Gregg, who was also recommended to Mr Bush by Mr Riley. It seems like an old boy network centered around Mr Bush.

It is not clear how much influence Mr Bush has in appointing high-ranking officials within a Reagan administration full of members of the Reagan palace guard. However, there is a possibility that Mr Bush can request favors relating to personnel in his weekly lunch meetings alone with President Reagan.

Vice President Bush is the leading 1988 Republican presidential candidate. If he becomes president after Mr Reagan, there is a great possibility that both his adviser Mr Gregg and Mr Riley will take important positions in a new Bush administration.

Mr Gregg has served as a staff member of the National Security Council in the East Asian affairs section since 1979 and was later promoted to the position of adviser to Vice President Bush. He is currently a member of the National Security Council.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage (age 41) sets U.S. defense policy toward South Korea while maintaining close relations with the State Department. He graduated from the Naval Academy and has an athletic figure. He participated in the Vietnam war and later, in 1973, left the service and changed his career path to military attache at the U.S. embassy in Saigon. He was responsible for the withdrawal of naval equipment and personnel just before the fall of Saigon. During the period from 1976 to 1978, he took a position in private industry. Later he worked as an administrative aide to Senator Robert Dole. After Having a close connection with the presidential election committee for Mr Reagan, he was nominated as deputy assistant undersecretary of defense for international security affairs in 1981. He was promoted to deputy assistant secretary in June 1983. He has a good knowledge of South Korea and is also a member of the Asia Institute.

Almost all U.S.-South Korean trade matters are handled by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, which has risen to the position of a "State Department for Economic Matters" in the field of U.S. foreign trade. Technical issues such as dumping are dealt with by the Commerce Department through bilateral procedures, and bilateral trade policy issues are handled by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. The individuals who set U.S. policy towards South Korea in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative are Deputy Representative Michael Smith, Assistant Representative for Asian and Pacific Affairs Peter Allgeier, and Deputy Assistant Representative Sandra Christopher.

Deputy Representative Smith (age 50) has coarse features and gives a rough impression. He has visited Seoul frequently and negotiated over Section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act with Kim Ki-hwan, former director of the Overseas Cooperation Committee. His formal title is ambassador. He started off as an assistant to the deputy assistant secretary of state for economic affairs after graduating from Harvard University. Between 1973 and 1975, he served as head of the textile section and traveled around the world as a textile negotiator until 1979. He has served in his current position since 1981.

The ideas for U.S. trade policy towards South Korea originate with Mr Allgeier. He has the same role as Mr Gaston Sigur of the State Department in the economic area.

Mr Allgeiur, who is only 39 years old, holds one of the most important positions in the U.S. administration. After receiving a Ph.D. in economics from the University of North Carolina, he joined the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in 1980. He is an Asia trade expert who has negotiated over market openings with countries such as South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan since he joined the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. He has visited South Korea over 10 times to negotiate insurance and intellectual property issues.

Deputy Assistant Representative Sandra Christopher is under the direct supervision of Mr Allgeiur. She has a slim figure and gives a sharp impression.

Stimulated by the activities of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Treasury Department has participated in U.S. economic policy towards South Korea with regard to the exchange rate issue. The main figure is David Mulford (age 49), deputy assistant secretary of the treasury for international finance. He is the right-hand man of Treasury Secretary James Baker. His strategy of making the value of the U.S. dollar fall succeeded when he invited the finance ministers and central bank heads of the leading industrial nations such as Great Britain, France, Japan, and West Germany. He is said to disguise himself when he travels to various countries to pursue his falling dollar strategy for fear that he might spread rumors in the press.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Mulford invited Ambassador Kim Kyong-won to his office and requested that the South Korean government revalue the Korean won upward against the U.S. dollar, indicating that this was Mr Baker's directive.

Before the Treasury Department called Ambassador Kim, it had already leaked the news to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that the Treasury Department intended to press South Korea and Taiwan on exchange rates. This was a gesture to show President Reagan and Congress that the Treasury Department also was doing something to alleviate the U.S. trade deficit. Mr Mulford received a doctorate from Saint Anthony University and served as a senior investment adviser to White and Weld. He also served as a senior investment adviser to the financial committee Saudi Arabia. He has served in his current position as deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury since 1984. He was once mentioned as a candidate for vice president of the World Bank.

The U.S. Government has consultation mechanisms among various levels in the different departments in making decisions about major foreign economic policies. The list is as follows: the Trade Policy Service Committee (TPSC), consisting of section chiefs; the Trade Policy Reexamination Group (TPRG), consisting of deputy secretaries; the Trade Policy Committee (TPC), chaired by U.S. Trade Representative Yeuter; and the Economic Policy Committee (EPC), where the president of the United States acts as chairman and the secretary of the treasury as temporary chairman.

These days, the EPC handles more business than does the TPC. Decisions such as the adoption of retaliatory measures under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act are made by the EPC. The members of the EPC include various

levels of officials from government departments such as the State Department, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Commerce Department, the Agriculture Department, the Labor Department, the national security adviser to the President, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, the White House chief of staff, and even the vice president.

There also exists in the Congress no less influential powers than the administration concerning U.S. policy towards South Korea. The U.S. Constitution stipulates in Article 1 that "all legislative power derives from the Congress." This shows the power of the U.S. Congress. Congress influences the U.S. administration's foreign policy by passing various bills.

In particular, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has a tremendous role.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meets with the secretary of state weekly and discusses foreign policy. The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee also has a large voice in the foreign policy decision-making process. As a result of this mid-term-election, many Democratic Senators came to control the standing committee chairmanships, which play vital roles in parliamentary politics. The following are the chairmen of Senate standing committees and Senate subcommittees who will play influential roles in South Korean affairs: on the Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell; on the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee, Alan Cranston or John Kerry (one of the two is supposed to take this position); on the Finance Committee, Lloyd Bentsen; on the Trade Subcommittee of the Finance Committee, Max Baucus; on the Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn; and on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, Daniel Inouye.

Along with Senator Alan Cranston, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell (from Rhode Island, age 68) is a consistent liberal within the Democratic Party who has introduced a nuclear freeze motion. He also opposed Kissinger's South and Central America assistance plan on the grounds of human rights violations. Once he reaches a conviction, he is consistent in carrying it out.

During the 98th Congress, Senator Pell worked for the release of Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of the former prime minister of Pakistan, Ali Bhutto. Soon after his aide visited Pakistan, Madame Bhutto was released. It is noteworthy how much concern Senator Pell will give to the democratization of South Korea. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he is likely to delegate less important tasks to the subcommittee chairmen. If this is so, as far as the problems of South Korea's political democratization are concerned, he will largely depend on the chairman of the Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Alan Cranston (California, age 72) is such a clearcut liberal that President Regan has criticized him, saying: "Mr Cranston is an extremist who opposes me even more than Edward Kennedy". Since 1977, he has held the position of Senate deputy floor leader. In 1984, he ran for the Democratic Party nomination for president of the United States.

Since Senator Cranston has a strong interest in the democratization of South Korea, the activity of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would seem to be worthy of special attention in the future. Mr Cranston is known to be not just an unswerving liberal but also a politician who can compromise idealism with realism. He more than anyone else leads the way in supporting California businesses.

If Senator John Kerry (Massachusetts, age 43) assumes the chairmanship of the Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate support for the democratization of South Korea is likely to increase. During the confirmation hearings for Ambassador Riley, Senator Kerry, along with Frank Murkowski (Republican, Alaska), chairman of the Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, threw sharp questions at Ambassador Riley. Mr Kerry shows an active interest in the issues of political development in South Korea.

Senator Lloyd Bentsen (age 65) from Texas, who will chair the Finance Committee, is a conservative who introduced a bill to levy additional import duties on goods from trade-deficit countries such as South Korea. As soon as the election was over, he described passages of a trade bill as the highest priority of the Finance Committee.

Mr Bentsen is a supporter of free enterprise, having had a business background at the beginning of his career. However, he is very enthusiastic about passing a protectionist trade bill. He initiated regulatory legislation against imports of Japanese automobiles in 1981, which resulted in trade regulations on free exports from Japan. He also introduced strengthened retaliatory provisions in the 1984 trade bill. He joined the House of Representative at the unprecedentedly young age of 27 and served 3 consecutive terms. Later he took a position in the private sector and made money. Fifteen years later, he ran for a Senate seat and succeeded. He is a Southern conservative who also had run for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1976.

Sam Nunn (Georgia, age 48), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who has a strong influence on U.S. international defense policy, is mentioned as a possible presidential candidate in 1988. Being an undisputed expert in military affairs in Congress, Senator Nunn has held the spotlight as a military expert in spite of the fact that he was in the minority party for the past 6 years. Whenever controversy arises over projects like Star Wars, it seems his role increases.

Though fundamentally a military expansionist, Senator Nunn put the brakes on President Reagan's plan on the grounds that the space defense project will cost too much. It seems there will not be a great change as far as South Korea security matters are concerned.

Daniel Inouye (age 62), chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which will deal with the Fund for Military Sales (FMS), is a descendant of Japanese immigrants who has been a

senator from Hawaii since 1962. He lost his right arm during World War II. He is an anticommunist and is sympathetic toward South Korea.

Regardless of their positions, Senator Edward Kennedy from Massachusetts and Senator Paul Simon from Illinois have expressed a strong interest in the political development of South Korea. Visiting South Korean Assemblymen of the opposition party hardly ever miss meeting these two senators.

Since the Senate will be under the control of the Democratic Party, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives will have a strong voice in South Korean issues. The following are the individuals who have had a strong interest in political developments in South Korea: Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York) chairman of the Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Edward Feighan (Democrat, Ohio), member of the Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; and Thomas Foglietta (Democrat, Pennsylvania), member of the Armed Services Committee.

Senator Barbara Mikulski (Democrat, Maryland), who spoke frequently on the House floor on political and human rights issues in South Korea, defeated female Republican candidate Linda Chavez easily, and advanced to the Senate.

Representative Solarz, who comes from a Jewish background, is a middle-of-the-road politician. He is active in foreign affairs such as on African and Central American issues, not to mention Asian affairs, that he is viewed unfavorably by his colleagues. He visited North Korea and met with Kim Il-song in 1981. Thus he became the first U.S. public official to visit North Korea.

Once he supported assistance for the rebel forces in Cambodia and was in conflict with liberals within the Democratic Party. His political base of support is a large Jewish electorate.

Along with Representative Feighan, Representative Solarz supported the movement for South Korean democratization and gained the media spotlight. There is this famous quotation from Representative Solarz: "The political situation in South Korea is like two trains running in opposite directions on separate tracks." Representative Feighan (age 39) along with Representative Foglietta is most active in dealing with South Korean political development issues.

Apart from the U.S. administration and Congress, there are not a few pressure groups which influence U.S. policy towards South Korea. Among numerous various pressure groups which have an interest in South Korean issues, the Heritage Foundation is one from the conservative camp. Other human rights oriented groups are as follows: the Center for Development Policy, Amnesty International, Asia Watch, the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, the Center for Defense Information, and the International Human Rights Law Group. These groups lobby Congress and the media.

Presently in the United States there exist many conservative think tanks, of which the three leading think tanks are the American Enterprise Institute, the Hoover Institution, and the Heritage Foundation. Among these three conservative think tanks, the Heritage Foundation writes frequent reports on South Korean issues and makes a continuous effort to maintain contact with the South Korean Government.

The Heritage Foundation has some different characteristics from the other two think tanks. It might be more accurate to describe it as an action group consisting of radical conservatives rather than a think tank. In Washington, the Heritage Foundation is often called the "leaflet squad" of the conservative camp or "training school for the infantry officers" of the conservative corps. The president of the foundation is Edward Fuelner, who has ties to the White House. South Korean conglomerates donated \$1 million to the Heritage Foundation in 1983.

The individual from the Heritage Foundation who writes reports supporting the South Korean Government is an ex-Peace Corps volunteer, Mr Darryl Flunk, who once lived in South Korea. Mr Flunk once wrote a report criticizing Mr Kim Dae Jung. Mr Flunk does not have any academic background worth mentioning. Reports from the Heritage Foundation are not well received by the American media. The Heritage Foundation was established by President Fuelner, a committed conservative since his student days. It is funded by Colorado-based beer tycoon Joseph Coors (he runs the Coors Beer Company). Former National Security advisor to President Reagan Richard Allen is in charge of the Asian program of this foundation.

Among human rights groups, the Center for Development Policy is most active in lobbying U.S. congressmen and attracts the most media attention.

In this group, Mr Yi Shin-bom is the responsible person on the Asia committee. In the late sixties, Mr Yi published FREEDOM BELL, the first underground newspaper in South Korea. Mr Yi appears frequently on human rights issues in the media such as ABC-TV's "Nightline."

This group started with the issue of nuclear reactor exports to the Third World, and is actively involved in issues such as the democratization of developing countries. Amnesty International deals with specific human rights violation issues such as the torture of specific individuals. Asia Watch's activity is mainly centered on writing reports.

There are scholars in Washington, D.C., who have direct or indirect connections with the State Department or organize various seminars, thus influencing U.S. policy towards South Korea. Professor McDonald from Georgetown University, who had served as chief of the Korea desk at the State Department, is a Korea expert along with Professor Harold Hinton from George Washington University. Professor McDonald invited three North Korean scholars and enabled them to obtain U.S. visas for a seminar held by the Asia Academic Association in the mid-Atlantic region in September 1985.



South Korea-born scholar Kim Sung-hwan teaches Far East Asian affairs at Georgetown University. The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), which branched out from Georgetown University recently, also has connections with agencies such as the State Department through various research projects and seminars.

At George Washington University, South Korean Professor Kim Yong-chin teaches political science. He coauthored "American and Japanese Policy in Asia" with Mr Gaston Sigur. Professor Kim currently serves as vice dean of George Washington University's affiliated Sino-Soviet Institute with which Professor Sigur once had a connection.

13269/9835

CSO: 4107/062

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY SIGUR SPEAKS ON KOREAN POLITICAL SITUATION

TONG-A ILBO on Meanings in Speech

SK090559 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Washington, D.C. correspondent Chong Chong-mun]

[Text] A speech on Korean affairs delivered on 6 February by Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, shows that the U.S. side sees chaos in Korea's political reality. In a sense, his speech very much seems to mirror the viewpoint of the U.S. Department of State toward Korea and to contain a strong message from the United States to Seoul in that he delivered the speech prior to visiting Seoul on his way back home from Red China in March, escorting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In view of his position, Assistant Secretary Sigur is the highest-ranking working-level official dealing with Korean affairs in the U.S. Administration. Before he was assigned to the Department of State, he had also handled Korean affairs in the White House.

With his status and experience, Assistant Secretary Sigur pointed out various aspects of the Korean situation in unprecedentedly strong-worded and almost outspoken terms and even hinted at a "remedy." This is very meaningful in that many parts of his speech seemed to view the political situation in Korea as "on the eve of storms" and comprehensively suggested causes which had brought about such a situation.

When he visited Korea last November, Assistant Secretary Sigur conveyed a message from the United States to Korea. Because this message was expressed in diplomatic rhetoric, however, the opinion spread that the message may not have been interpreted correctly.

Many people came to the conclusion that visits by U.S. Administration officials in the wake of Assistant Secretary Sigur's visit to Seoul may not have been unrelated to the message from the U.S. Administration to Korea. Korean political affairs specialists in Washington said that a scheduled visit to Korea by a high-ranking U.S. official sometime at the end of last year was canceled due to personal business and instead, Secretary of State Shultz is to visit Seoul next month.

The stand of the U.S. Department of State is to hope for the achievement of democratization, and it has urged this achievement through negotiation on the basis of the people's support. In an effort not to give the impression of interference in domestic affairs, the United States has very much restrained itself from favoring a particular form of constitutional revision and certain political leaders.

As expected, this principle was reflected well in the recent speech of Assistant Secretary Sigur. Unlike his past attitude, however, he strongly expressed U.S. concern over Korea, stressing that "major Korean political players are well aware of what will result from missed opportunities." In view of his confirmation of the Korean people's recognition of a need for civilian-oriented politics and their desire for changes, his opinion that ruling and opposition politicians are not approaching the settlement of the key problem while being bent on argument, and his call for giving up personal or factional political ambitions, it can be said that his speech strongly suggested that the State Department position is changing from one of "rendering steady support and hoping for smooth progress" to one of "having no choice but to say something for a solution to the problem."

As a U.S. Administration official, he most frankly and strongly explained the U.S. viewpoint toward Korea. In this context, his remarks that in connection with the course of constitutional revision in Korea, the United States hopes for a "reformative proposal" are further drawing attention because they are viewed as conveying the U.S. side's judgment that the present drafts of constitutional amendment by the ruling and opposition parties can hardly serve the settlement of the problem. Of course, Assistant Secretary Sigur failed to refer to the "reformative proposal" desired by the United States.

Also drawing attention from observers is Sigur's own interpretation that President Chon Tu-hwan will "join a pool of retired statesmen no longer active in politics." This was in reference to a peaceful transfer of power. U.S. Administration officials are watching unrest in the Korean domestic political situation and its effect on the Korean people's relations with the United States more closely than ever before. They are concerned about the prospects for legitimate constitutional revision if there is no possibility for agreement on an amendment, about the basis for successfully rewriting the constitution in a legitimate way, and about the possibility of chaos continuing without any progress in constitutional revision.

By reflecting this trend of Washington in his speech, Assistant Secretary Sigur seemed to emphasize civilian-oriented politics, the attitude of politicians for the future of the country, and a new political system based on the people's support and consensus. In this context, his speech can be said to be an important message to Korea.

## Editorial on Sigur Advice

SK100438 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The 7 February Memorial Service and the U.S. Advice--A Fresh Way To Restore the Presently Missing Politics Should Be Found"]

[Text] Last weekend our hearts were stifled and gloomy. We were so exhausted and despondent that we felt like collapsing where we stood. This is not only because of the tear gas that filled the streets or because of the stifled feeling that we could not even hold a memorial service as we please. It may be because of dismay at the deplorable political environment to which we have been subjected for such a long time and because of the dim prospect for our future.

The government and the ruling party, with a momentary sense of relief at the fact that they were able to check the memorial service for the late student Pak Chong-chol with the impenetrable police blockade, are making a desperate attempt to cover the "torture-characterized political scene" into a "political scene concentrating on the constitutional revision." Meanwhile, the NKDP and the off-stage opposition forces seem to console themselves by the fact that although they were unable to hold the memorial service as they wished, sporadic demonstrations and rallies were held in Seoul and provincial cities with the participation of the people.

However, both the ruling and opposition camps should seriously reflect on what was gained and what was lost through confrontation in connection with the memorial service.

How much of a remedy do the government and the ruling party think they have offered for the wounds and pain for the student Pak incident by preventing the memorial service with a blockade operation comparable to a battle? If they only demonstrated the power of force without earning the sympathy of the people, what have they gained? They should know that they may have to face an irreversible situation if they seek only a patch-up policy hoping that the people will forget in time, without making this a painful opportunity for general self-reflection on the ruling method supported by force and for ending torture.

The opposition party could also learn a great deal from the latest development. Some may claim success from narrowing the distance between them and the off-stage opposition forces by connecting the issue of democratization with that of human rights, but the opposition party must have clearly known the limitations to cornering the ruling party with the so-called people's power. No matter how much the people hate torture and yearn for democratization, they do not want to realize them by force or in a revolutionary way.

The political situation characterized by torture seems to have passed its climax with the confrontation related to the memorial service for the late student Pak. Time passes without stopping toward the peaceful transfer of power in 1988.

The United States, which has been watching the progress of democratization in this country with greater interest than anyone else, has put forward friendly advice as if anticipating the situation we are in today. In a speech, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur noted, first, that "the ROK faces the task of permanently implementing politics in which reason prevails," and stressed that although the military has so far played an important role in the ROK process of development, the ROK is now passing into a new era.

He then stated that "only constitutional revision through amicable agreement will bring forth continuous development of ROK politics and remove the vicious circle of violent changes of power," and added that the constitution should be earned not by the abuse of physical force or confrontation, but by the mutual concession and consensus between all political groups, and that for this purpose everyone should make efforts in the future to put behind personal ambitions, wrongs committed in the past, and complaints.

The measures enumerated above suggest much to us as they reconfirm the principles of legitimacy, openness, and the fairness of the discussion on constitutional revision for which the U.S. Government has consistently called.

We ought to listen to this advice given by our ally who has longer experience with democracy. At this precarious juncture in the wake of the 7 February memorial service, both the ruling and opposition politicians should restore the "missing politics" and, as the United States advised us, should seriously seek to find a "new political structure" and a "fresh proposal."

#### DJP Secretary-General on Sigur Speech

SK101046 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Feb 87 p 2

[From the "Reporter's Bench" column]

[Text] Meeting with reporters on 10 February, Yi Chun-ku, DJP secretary general (Chungju-Chachon), commented on the mood of returning to the old idea that the current constitution should be kept in place, a mood which seems to have surfaced recently within his own party and which is being advocated by some of his colleagues. He said: Talking about things like keeping the current constitution in place from the outset of the new year is nonsense. We who are responsible for the development of the political situation should not be so responsive to every turn in political developments.

Commenting on the fact that U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley is now contacting the three influential opposition leaders, namely Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Tae-chung, in succession, Secretary General Yi said: Is it not natural for an ambassador to our country to meet with whoever he wants to meet? It is up to the ambassador to decide whether or not he will meet with a person whose civil rights have not yet been restored. Thus, he appeared somewhat indifferent to the ambassador meeting with the opposition leaders.

In connection with the remarks made recently by Sigur, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Secretary Yi said: I think he has expressed his hopes about Korea, in that our country's political situation is not so optimistic when it comes to revision of the Constitution. Commenting on the fact that Sigur's remarks have been interpreted to mean a cross between the parliamentary cabinet system and direct presidential election system, he demonstrated a negative attitude, saying: If this happens, Korea's political structure will be a jumble.

/6662

CSO: 4107/102

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### NEWS OF POLITICAL INS, OUTS REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 16 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Dramatic Representative Meeting Arranged Through the Invitation, "Let's Have Tea Together."

A bipartisan meeting between DJP and NKDP representatives which has been strongly pursued since the middle of November was brought to dramatic fruition on 16 December through the good auspices of the National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyung. Due to the delicate political situation, the meeting was kept in absolute secrecy by the Office of the National Speaker and the party authorities concerned.

The Office of the National Assembly Speaker and the party authorities concerned, taking into consideration the fact that the president of the NKDP, Yi Min-u, has difficulty in moving around, concluded the meeting arrangements successfully by Speaker Yi's telephoning President Yi, "Let's have some tea together." The contents of the meeting will include extending the deadline for the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision within the scope of the National Assembly.

Finding it difficult to publicize the meeting since it was arranged secretly, the DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po asked reporters to stand by through a vague announcement at the reporters' bulletin board saying, "All DJP reporters including photographers are invited to lunch at the National Assembly cafeteria on 16 December." The Office of the National Assembly Speaker decided to announce the meeting by both parties simultaneously at 11:35 am, 25 minutes before the meeting took place.

Meanwhile, concerning the invitation of the National Assembly Speaker Yi, and the bipartisan meeting between the ruling and the opposition party representatives, President Yi of the NKDP acknowledged his intention to participate in the meeting, saying that "Since Unchong (Speaker Yi's pen name) and I have been in politics together for a long time and he holds the National Assembly Speaker's position, I have no reason not to have tea with him."

### Patience Urged for Normalization of Committee for Constitutional Revision

The year-end DJP Central Executive Committee meeting, presided over by DJP Executive No Tae-u, was held on the morning of 16 December, and discussed

matters concerning the members' home district activity and the closing procedures of the National Assembly.

During this meeting, Executive No said "This year, we created a new chapter in the story of national development, unprecedented since the foundation of our party. For example, we successfully accomplished the holding of 'the Asian Games' and recorded the first year of international trade surplus, and finished the Han River development project." He further reflected saying, "However, it was also a year of most severe challenges, internally and externally. There were threats against the national security with such incidents as the Kumkang san Dam Construction and dissemination of rumors of Kil Il-song's death. There were also manifestations of pro-Communist power. There was the board hanging ceremony for constitutional revision by the opposition party, the 3 May Inchon civil violence incident, and attempts to hold illegal demonstrations in Seoul." Executive No continued saying, "The NKDP, planning to force a breakthrough in the constitutional revision process by external pressure, gave up their attempt to hold illegal demonstrations in Seoul when their behavior began to isolate them from public opinion. Now, the NKDP members, by failing to attend the National Assembly, do not even perform their obligatory responsibility." Mr No then urged "I hope our party will continue with patience to formulate an atmosphere of dialogue and make compromises until the end, in order to normalize the activity of the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision, which was formed at the opposition party's demand." Meanwhile, during this meeting, 1.5 million won in donations was raised for the dam of peace.

"Does Canceled Regular Meeting Reflect Turbulence?"

NKDP President Yi Min-u commented on the so-called "Yi Min-u plan," which is cautiously mentioned within the party, saying, "It is better to leave the question unanswered." Thus he suggested that he has some plan or at least is contemplating one.

President Yi expressed his opinion by saying, "Since the founding of the NKDP and my running for an assembly seat in the Chongno and Central district, I have always thought about the duty and the mission of a politician of this era, regardless of whether I was elected or not." He then predicted, "I do not know about a year-end press conference, but I could make a year-end speech depending on the occasion." He suggested "his plan" is based on establishing a triangular relationship by emphasizing that "The key to democratization lies in the solidarity among us three (President Yi himself, Mr Kim Tae-chung, Mr Kim Yong-sam). Meanwhile, the regular Tuesday meeting of President Yi and the two Kims, which was supposed to be held on that day, was postponed for no apparent reason. Concerning this postponement, the two Kims gave only this explanation, "Since we do not have any specific pending problems to discuss, we decided to take a break till the end of the year." There was speculation such as "Does not canceling the regular meeting reflect turbulence among the three?"



## Rumor That Peoples Democratic Party Will Rejoin NKDP

As the battle over constitutional revision moves into full swing, rumor has it that quite a few NKDP Assemblymen will secede from the NKDP in support of a parliamentary system. There is another rumor that some Peoples Democratic Party Assemblymen will return to the NKDP. With these rumors prevailing, political circles are in confusion.

As lists of "13," "20," or "23" are mentioned without a specific basis, the respective Assemblymen vigorously deny these rumors saying "How can you talk like that? On what basis?"

It is known that four to seven Assemblymen from the Peoples Democratic Party, which broke away from the NKDP, are being contacted by Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam to rejoin the NKDP. The NKDP and the respective Assemblymen are hushing the matter up fearing "external interference."

DJP Executive No Tae-u predicted this situation by saying "Many NKDP Assemblymen who desire a parliamentary system will defect at some time from their party." Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam warned of the need to supervise the internal situation of their party saying that "If those people have a family to support, and wish to continue their political careers, they will think carefully before taking such action."

### Increased Contacts by Kim Yong-sam Described as "Operation To Take the Presidential Position of the NKDP"

After making up his mind "that he cannot leave the leadership system of the NKDP in its present condition," the permanent adviser of the NKDP, Kim Yong-sam, is making diversified contacts to discuss a plan to strengthen the party leadership, including the possibility of his taking the presidential position.

As a part of these efforts, Adviser Kim had a secret lunch with Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang of the nonmainstream group. In addition, it is known that he expects to have contacts with other nonmainstream group leaders. One party official interpreted this situation as "the beginning of an operation to gain the presidency without a decision by voting."

Vice President of the NKDP Yi Ki-taek analyzed this situation by saying "Although agreement within the party won't be made easily, this problem can easily be solved if the two Kims come to an agreement in advance." Mr Kim Tae-chung repeated his position by saying "I will take a couple of days of retreat during the year-end season and organize my plan. Then I will announce it." Since Mr Kim Tae-chung took such a position, saying "I will keep quiet until the end of the year, "all the other pro-Tongkyotong (residence of Kim Tae-chung) officials took the same stand.

## Twenty-Four Legislative Bills Passed in 40 Minutes by National Assembly Judiciary Committee

The Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly handled 24 legislative bills submitted by other standing committees, including a uniform minimum wage system, in one group on 15 December.

The Judiciary Committee held a meeting of its Legislative Bills Consideration Subcommittee without the presence of the NKDP at 11:00 am and submitted seven bills including the Farmland Lease and Loan Control Bill to the full National Assembly. In the afternoon, the subcommittee meeting was resumed and continued for 7 long hours, discussing 17 bills including the Cable Broadcast Control Bill.

As a result, a full meeting of the National Assembly convened at about 9:00 pm and it took only 40 minutes to pass these 24 bills. Meanwhile, among the bills passed that day, the Farmland Lease and Loan Control Bill which prohibited tenant farming on the ground of unconstitutionality was passed without difficulty. However, NKDP Assemblyman Sin Kil-kyun stated a minority opinion saying that "This bill is unconstitutional and could be disadvantageous to the people." Therefore, the Farmland Lease and Loan Control Bill was passed adding Assemblyman Sin's remark as an appendix.

### It Was Intended To Save the Face of the Opposition Party

On the morning of 15 December, the Health and Social Affairs Committee of the National Assembly was expected to handle amendments to the medical bill and the medical technician law. However, the meeting was adjourned due to the KNP's sudden refusal to attend the meeting without any explanation. The KNP had been cooperating with the DJP until that time.

Before this meeting, KNP Assemblyman Chon Si-pong notified the DJP that the KNP would not participate in the meeting if the DJP proceeded with the meeting without consideration of "the article in the medical bill amendment to revoke the licenses of those who determine the sex of chickens on the grounds that the article is too harsh." The other reason for not participating in the meeting was that "It does not look good to handle bills which are not immediately required for the public welfare in the absence of the NKDP."

Regarding this matter, Chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee and Executive Secretary Kang Chang-hui of the DJP consulted carefully with DJP Manager Yi Han-tong and urgently searched for and contacted Manager Kim Yong-chae of the KNP in order to persuade the KNP, but to no avail.

As it was difficult to resume the meeting, Manager Yi Han -tong of the DJP decided to postpone the handling of the two bills after a strategy meeting judging that "We don't have to handle those two bills within this session, since they are not that urgent."

Regarding that decision by the DJP, there were many interpretations around the National Assembly saying that "The DJP wanted to save the face of the KNP as an opposition party since the KNP has been very cooperative with the DJP as a friendly opposition party in spite of the NKDP's absence." Also, the DJP concluded that it should not hurt the KNP's feelings, in order to be able to request support from the KNP during the coming "big event."

13269/12913

CSO: 4107/070

## S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### WIDESPREAD GROWTH OF NUCLEAR INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Seoul WOLGAN KYONGHYANG in Korean Dec 86 pp 411-421

[Article by Kim Son-ch'ang, vice president of the Korea Atomic Industrial Forum]

[Text] Energy Determines Our Fate

Long ago, man found fire and began to use it for light as well as for heating and cooking. Since then, energy has become indispensable to our daily life. As our culture has developed and society has become highly industrialized, energy has begun to decisively affect a country's fate and destiny. This is why energy is considered to be the symbol of a nation's power. Unfortunately, Korea is poor in energy resources. This is perhaps why Koreans lived so poorly in the past.

The average annual rainfall is only 1,300 mm. Moreover, more than 60 percent of this rainfall is concentrated into three months, from June to August, and hence it is difficult to utilize hydraulic power. In South Korea, in particular, wide areas become submerged when dams are built, while utilization factors for hydroelectric power plants are low. Accordingly, many dams in South Korea are multipurpose dams rather than simply for power generation, such as reservoirs for irrigation and flood control.

Most of the potential hydraulic power exists in North Korea; South Korea has only 3 gigawatts, of which 1.2 gigawatts have already been developed (excluding pumped storage power generation). An additional 1.5 gigawatts will be developed by the year 2000.

South Korea's only fossil fuel resource is anthracite, whose [estimated] reserve is about 1.5 billion tons. Of this amount, only 600 million tons can be actually mined. Many coal mines are now digging for coal more than 600 m underground. At present, 22 million tons of anthracite are mined annually, but more than 95 percent of the coal is used for households, that is, as briquettes for heating and cooking. Each year, about 1 million tons of hard coal, which is low in calorie and contains much sulfur, is mixed with oil and burned for power generation.

Unfortunately, no oil has been found in South Korea. Steady efforts have been made so far to search for oil both on land and continental shelves, but

nothing has been confirmed. At present, our only hope is on the continental shelf south of Cheju Island, which is being explored jointly with Japan.

Tidal power is another potential source of energy peculiar to Korea. The tidal drop on Korea's west coast reaches a maximum of 9 m near Inchon, but diminishes further south. However, economic and technical conditions are not ripe for developing tidal power generation.

Under these conditions, only 24.4 percent of the energy supply in South Korea in 1985 came from purely domestic sources, such as briquettes and hydraulic power, and the remaining 75.6 percent was provided by imported energy resources, such as oil and bituminous coal.

Until 1975, that is, 10 years ago, South Korea managed to provide 41.8 percent of its required energy from domestic sources, but the increased energy demands from brilliant economic growth and rising living standard had to be met by imported sources. It is also evident that this trend will continue as our economy expands.

However, after the two oil crises of 1973 and 1979, Korea has succeeded in limiting its dependence on oil from 57 percent 10 years ago to the current value of 49 percent. This is a result of our policies of being independent of oil as well as of saving energy. It is obvious that this policy of independence from oil has succeeded since it was supported by bituminous coal and nuclear power, which has been steadily promoted.

#### South Korea Is Twelfth in the World in Nuclear Power

Reflecting the remarkable economic growth in recent years, South Korea's electric power demand showed an increase unprecedented in the world, 29.7 percent in 1967 and 31.1 percent in 1969, which resulted in a serious, though temporary, shortage of electricity.

However, the growth rate of electric power demand in the past five years averaged 9 percent per year, due to the stagnant international economy and stable domestic economy. Nevertheless, Korea's trend in power demand not only far exceeds that of the United States and Japan, but it is also higher than the increase in other domestic energy consumption, which is 6.3 percent, thus clearly indicating a preference for electric power among energy resources.

The annual electricity consumption in 1985 was 50.9 billion kwh. Of this power consumption, 82 percent was for production in manufacturing plants and 18 percent for illumination of homes and streets.

The peak consumption period during the year used to be in the winter because of heating, but this period shifted to the summer because of air conditioning since 1981, thus shifting to the so-called advanced country pattern. The maximum power demand in August of this year reached 9.91 gigawatts.

As of the end of September, the total generating capacity of South Korea was 18.6 gigawatts, of which 40.8 percent was generated using petroleum as fuel, 20.5 percent by burning coal, 26.4 percent from nuclear power, and the

remaining 12.3 percent came from hydroelectric generators. Hydroelectric power amounts to about 12 percent of the generating capacity but provides only around 6 percent of the [actual] power generated.

As of the end of 1985, a total of four operating nuclear power reactors accounted for 2.87 gigawatts of the generating capacity, or 17.8 percent of the total capacity, but the reactors provided 28.9 percent of the total electricity generated, which was 50.7 billion kwh. This proportion amounts to having one out of every 3.5 households in South Korea getting its electricity from nuclear energy.

Moreover, nuclear power reactor Units 6 and 7 began commercial operations in April and August, respectively, thus increasing South Korea's nuclear power facilities to six reactors with a combined capacity of 4.77 gigawatts. This is 26.4 percent of the total generating capacity, and it is expected that the total electricity generated [by nuclear power] in kwh will exceed 40 percent this year.

Three more nuclear power reactors are under construction with a combined capacity of 2.85 gigawatts. By 1990, South Korea will have nine nuclear power reactors with a combined capacity of 7.62 gigawatts, accounting for 36 percent of Korea's total generating capacity. These reactors will provide 54 percent of the total electricity generated, thus entering the long awaited era of nuclear power becoming the primary source of energy and petroleum the secondary one.

At the end of last June, there were 365 operating nuclear power reactors in the world, providing a total capacity of 267.28 gigawatts. In addition, there were 163 reactors under construction with a combined capacity of 155.56 gigawatts. South Korea became the twelfth nuclear power country in the world after the United States, France, the USSR, Japan, West Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Spain, Belgium, and Taiwan.

Our first nuclear power plant, Kori Unit 1, began [commercial] operations in 1978 and we have only a short experience with nuclear power. Even if we combine the operating experience of the other five reactors, we have barely 16 reactor-years of operating experience. Nevertheless, the total accumulated electricity generated by nuclear power reactors have already surpassed 50 billion kwh. Note that this amount is comparable to the total electricity consumed in South Korea last year.

#### Nuclear Power Has High Utilization Factor

South Korea has both light-water and heavy-water reactors. The light-water reactors are all of the pressurized type; the heavy-water reactor is Canada's CANDU, which is also pressurized.

Table 1. Current Status of Nuclear Power Reactors

| Unit   | 1                       | 2                       | 3                       | 5                       | 6                       |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Location   | Kori <sup>1</sup>       | Kori <sup>1</sup>       | Wolsong <sup>2</sup>    | Kori <sup>1</sup>       | Kori <sup>1</sup>       |
| Capacity (megawatt)  | 587                     | 650                     | 678.7                   | 750                     | 750                     |
| Reactor type   | Pressurized light water | Pressurized light water | Pressurized heavy water | Pressurized light water | Pressurized light water |
| Supplier   |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
| Reactor  | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | AECL (Canada)           | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | Westinghouse (U.S.)     |
| Turbine generator  | GEC (U.K.)              | GEC (U.K.)              | Parsons (Canada, U.K.)  | GEC (U.K.)              | GEC (U.K.)              |
| Construction began   | September 1970          | May 1977                | January 1976            | January 1978            | January 1978            |
| Commercial operations  | 29 April 1978           | 25 July 1983            | 22 April 1983           | 30 September 1985       | 29 April 1986           |
| Unit   | 7                       | 8                       | 9                       | 10                      | 11, 12                  |
| Location   | Yonggwang <sup>3</sup>  | Yonggwang <sup>3</sup>  | Ulchin <sup>2</sup>     | Ulchin <sup>2</sup>     |                         |
| Capacity (megawatt)  | 750                     | 950                     | 950                     | 950                     | 900                     |
| Reactor type   | Pressurized light water | Pressurized light water | Pressurized light water | Pressurized light water |                         |
| Supplier   |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
| Reactor  | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | Framatome (France)      | Framatome (France)      | Bidding completed       |
| Turbine generator  | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | Westinghouse (U.S.)     | Alsthom (France)        | Alsthom (France)        | Bidding completed       |
| Construction began   | March 1979              | March 1979              | January 1981            | January 1981            |                         |
| Commercial operations  | 25 August 1986          | September 1987          | September 1988          | September 1989          |                         |
| 1. In Kyongsang-Namdo      2. In Kyongsang-Pukto      3. In Cholla-Namdo |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |

South Korea is unique in the world for having both light-water and heavy-water reactors of significant capacities. Both Kori Unit 2 (0.65 gigawatts), a light-water reactor, and the Wolsong reactor (0.68 gigawatts), a CANDU heavy-

water reactor, began operating in the spring of 1983. For the past three years, the utilization factors were similar, 74.8 percent for the former and 74.2 percent for the latter.

In particular, the Wolsong reactor continued to operate without trouble and achieved a utilization factor of 98.4 percent in 1986 (1 April 1985-30 March 1986), setting a world record among the 365 power reactors currently in operation. A heavy-water reactor has the advantage that its fuel can be replaced while the reactor is operating, and hence this type of reactor is expected to yield a high utilization factor. Also, as is well known, a heavy-water reactor does not use enriched uranium; it uses natural uranium.

As for light-water reactors, so far, Westinghouse of the United States has supplied 6 reactors with a combined capacity of 5.04 gigawatts, and Framatome of France has sold 2 reactors with a combined capacity of 1.9 gigawatts. The bidding for reactor Units 11 and 12 (with a combined capacity of 1.8 gigawatts) by Combustion Engineering of the United States was accepted at the end of last September.

A notable feature in the construction of Units 11 and 12 is that the main contractors for the design of the nuclear steam supply system, A/E, and the manufacturing and supply of the reactor and turbine generator were chosen to be Korean companies. Foreign companies will be hired by these Korean companies as subcontractors. This approach was taken to promote technology transfer and the domestic capability to design, engineer, and manufacture reactors.

For this reason, reactor Units 11 and 12 are being called "the third generation" reactors in Korea. We will now digress and study the history of nuclear power plant construction in Korea.

Reactor Units 1, 2, and 3, which were ordered in the early seventies, were so-called turn-key reactors, that is, the authority and responsibility for design, construction, and testing solely rested with foreign contractors. The owner of the power plant, Korea Electric Company [KECO], received a key to turn on the plant after all the necessary work has been completed.

This method has the advantage that the risks to the owner of the power plant in the plant's performance, pricing, and equipment are minimal. For example, since the contract for Kori's Unit 1 was signed with a fixed price agreement in 1970, 3 years before the first oil crisis, the reactor was completed with its generating facility cost per kw under 400 dollars, although prices rose rapidly worldwide in 1973.

However, in the turn-key method, one cannot expect to have any technology transfer or learn domestic production. To correct these shortcomings, the owner, KECO, took all responsibilities for the so-called "second generation reactors," Units 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, which were ordered in the late seventies. KECO, in return, ordered components, such as the reactor system, turbine generator, and other accessories, separately. This approach succeeded in making the plant's domestic content reach 40 percent.



Table 2. Institutions Responsible for Domestic Production of

| Nuclear Power Plants and Their Goals    |  |   |                           |                   |                                |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Area for domestic production            | Institution responsible for domestic production  | Existing technology (based on Units 9,10) | Domestic production goals |                   | Basis for the goal achievement |
|   |  |   | Units 11 and 12           | Unit 13 and after |                                |
| Reactor system design                   | Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute [KAERI] | 33%                                       | 50%                       | Over 90%          | Manhour                        |
| Electricity generating system design    | Korea Electric Engineering Company               | 46%                                       | 79%                       | Over 95%          | Manhour                        |
| Reactor, generator, and other equipment | Korea Heavy Machinery Industries Ltd.            | 42%                                       | 72%                       | Over 95%          | Amount of money                |
| Construction and installation           | Ditto  | 90%                                       | 100%                      | 100%              | Ditto                          |
| Nuclear fuel processing Design          | KAERI  | 50%                                       | 77%                       | 100%              | Ditto                          |
| Processing                              | Korea Nuclear Fuel Company                       |   | 100%                      | 100%              | Ditto                          |

#### Domestic Nuclear Power Technology Coming

In order to achieve independent technology for the construction of nuclear power plants, KECO plans to have technology transfer from Combustion Engineering on reactors, General Electric on turbines and generators, and Sargent and Lundy on design and engineering services using the contracts for reactor Units 11 and 12. Thereafter, on reactor Unit 13 and beyond, KECO plans to build nuclear power plants modeled after Units 11 and 12 using only domestic technology without the participation of any foreign companies.

When this technological independence in nuclear power is achieved, nuclear power will not only save a great deal of hard currency as a semi-domestic source of energy, but it will also substantially contribute to the long-term stability of our energy [supply]. In other words, when reactor Units 11 and 12 are completed in 1996, Korea will enter an era of near self-sufficiency.

Domestic production goals for nuclear power plants can be summarized in four categories. The first one is domestic design of the reactor system, the second is independent engineering designs, the third is domestic manufacturing of major equipment and materials, and the last category is the establishment of standardized nuclear power plants that are matched to domestic conditions.

In Table 2, the areas targeted for domestic production, institutions responsible for such efforts, their current capability, and the future goals are listed. According to this table, KECO will be in charge of the overall management of the construction of nuclear power plants to be built after Units 11 and 12. Korea Heavy Machinery Industries will be responsible for the manufacturing and installation of equipment. KAERI will carry out the design of reactor systems and the design and fabrication of nuclear fuels for light and heavy-water reactors. Korea Electric Engineering will supervise the overall design of electricity generating plants, and Korea Nuclear Fuel will fabricate nuclear fuel for light-water reactors.

Korea's nuclear power development began in 1959 by establishing the Atomic Energy Agency and by joining the IAEA soon after the IAEA was established in 1957. When the Ministry of Science and Technology was established in April 1967, the Atomic Energy Agency was reorganized and became the Atomic Energy Bureau of the new ministry.

On the other hand, in order to improve the remuneration of researchers and assure independent research, the National Atomic Energy Research Institute was reorganized into a public corporation in April 1973 and became the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. Later, the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation were merged together in 1980 and became the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute [KAERI].

The development and utilization of nuclear power and the enforcement of nuclear power safety regulations are the responsibilities of the Ministry of Science and Technology. Korea's nuclear power safety regulations and licensing system are a compromise between those used in Japan and the United States.

The two-stage system of construction permits and operating licenses has been copied from the United States and the reporting and inspection system for design and construction methods from Japan.

The Nuclear Power Safety Center was established in KAERI; the Center was commissioned by the Ministry of Science and Technology to evaluate and inspect the safety of reactors and nuclear fuel cycle facilities. This center is also in charge of developing safety standard codes.

The Atomic Energy Commission used to be a consulting organization for the Ministry of Science and Technology. It was, however, upgraded according to the "Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act" promulgated on 12 May [1986]: the commission now reports to the prime minister. The commissioner is ranked the same as a deputy prime minister, and the rest of the commission members are ranked as cabinet members.

This upgrading of the commissioner and commission members represents the willingness of the government to maintain the development of the nuclear industry and to achieve early independence in important nuclear power technologies by coordinating views of various ministries in deciding nuclear power policies as well as by steadily carrying out policies adopted by the commission on a national scale.

#### Postponement of Power Reactor Construction Unjustified

With regard to the nuclear industry, KECO, the only electric power company in Korea, is playing a leading role in promoting and developing nuclear and related industries to design and domestically manufacture equipment in addition to carrying out its main business of simply providing a high quality, inexpensive, but steady supply of electricity. KECO is promoting domestic production and improved technology by stipulating requirements for domestic production and technology transfer in contracts awarded to the suppliers of major equipment and overseas design and engineering companies.

The Korea Nuclear Engineering Company, which was established to improve design and engineering capabilities, was reorganized in 1981 and became a subsidiary of KECO. KECO owns 96.2 percent of this company's stock and KAERI owns the remaining 3.8 percent. The company was also renamed Korea Electric Engineering Company and has 1,200 employees.

There is another company jointly financed by KECO and KAERI: the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company. This company plans to produce 200 tons of nuclear fuel for light-water reactors per year by 1990.

As a manufacturer of nuclear power equipment, Korea Heavy Machinery Industries is receiving strong support from the government as a company not only to manufacture reactors, turbine generators, and related accessories, but also to construct power plants and install equipment.

Korea's electric power development plan puts priority on diversifying its resources, in particular, to inexpensive and stable nuclear power generation, since the worldwide supply of oil is unstable and Korea lacks domestic energy resources. By 1996, when the seventh economic and social development five-year plan will reach its goals, the total capacity for nuclear power generation will reach 9.42 gigawatts, which is about double the present capacity. As a result, nuclear power will increase to 36.8 percent of the total electric power supply by 1996, compared to the present 26.4 percent.

In the long-term energy policy, nuclear power and coal are considered to be the main sources of energy. At the end of the current quarter, the ratio between nuclear, coal, and other resources for electricity is expected to reach 4:3:3. Ten years from now in 1996, the ratios of electric power resources will be: Nuclear power will provide 36.8 percent or 9.41 gigawatts, coal (including anthracite) will provide 26.9 percent or 6.91 gigawatts, petroleum and liquefied natural gas [LNG] will provide 23.7 percent or 6.06 gigawatts, and hydraulic power will provide 12.6 percent or 3.21 gigawatts. Thus, nuclear power will clearly be playing the leading role.

Recently, however, economic comparisons of nuclear power versus bituminous coal have been widely discussed. It is argued that the advantages of nuclear power are deteriorating because of the escalating construction cost of nuclear power plants. Also, nuclear power plants increase our foreign debt because their initial investment is enormous. We must, however, be clearly aware of one point: Nuclear power is not a form of energy that consumes resources, such as bituminous coal, but it depends on technology. For instance, 2.4 million tons of bituminous coal are needed to operate a one-gigawatt power plant per year, while only about 180 tons of refined uranium is sufficient for that purpose. Moreover, if fast breeder reactors are used in the future, it will be possible to regenerate and reuse about 60 times more fuel than the consumed fuel. In other words, energy is created by technology rather than supplied from natural resources.

Therefore, we should not forget that we can produce an unlimited amount of semi-domestic energy using our own technology once we achieve technological independence in nuclear power. Even if the generating costs for nuclear power and bituminous coal are similar, nuclear power generation is certainly the cleanest, cheapest, and most stable energy source we can choose when one considers the environmental effects of burning coal for power generation.

Some critics also claim that the construction of additional reactors must be delayed to the late nineties because we have an excessive reserve capacity of electric power.

Table 3. Facility Composition According to Power Sources

Units: Megawatts, (percent)

| Fiscal year | Hydraulic power | Petroleum       | Anthra-cite    | Bituminous coal* | Nuclear power   | LNG             | Total           |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1985        | 2,223<br>(13.8) | 6,648<br>(41.2) | 1,020<br>(6.3) | 2,680<br>(16.6)  | 2,886<br>(17.8) | 700<br>(4.3)    | 16,137<br>(100) |
| 1986        | 2,223<br>(12.3) | 4,820<br>(26.7) | 1,020<br>(5.7) | 2,680<br>(14.8)  | 4,766<br>(26.4) | 2,550<br>(14.1) | 18,059<br>(100) |
| 1991        | 2,478<br>(11.8) | 4,820<br>(23.0) | 850<br>(4.0)   | 2,680<br>(12.8)  | 7,616<br>(36.3) | 2,550<br>(12.1) | 20,994<br>(100) |
| 1996        | 3,212<br>(12.6) | 3,756<br>(14.7) | 725<br>(2.8)   | 6,180<br>(24.1)  | 9,416<br>(36.8) | 2,300<br>(9.0)  | 25,589<br>(100) |

\* 1,560 megawatts of the existing facilities come from plants that use both coal and oil (Poryong and Honam thermal power plants).

Table 4. Electricity Generated and Composition According to Power Sources  
Units: Gigawatts, (percent)

| Fiscal year | Hydraulic power | Petroleum<br>Light oil | Heavy oil        | Anthra-<br>cite | Bitminous<br>coal | Nuclear<br>power | LNG            | Total            |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1985        | 3,659<br>(6.3)  | 318<br>(0.6)           | 19,646<br>(33.8) | 2,848<br>(4.9)  | 14,791<br>(25.5)  | 16,745<br>(28.9) | --<br>--       | 58,007<br>(100)  |
| 1986        | 4,300<br>(6.7)  | 468<br>(0.7)           | 15,570<br>(24.4) | 2,490<br>(3.9)  | 15,489<br>(24.4)  | 24,615<br>(38.6) | 853<br>(1.3)   | 63,785<br>(100)  |
| 1991        | 3,558<br>(4.0)  | 473<br>(0.5)           | 12,269<br>(13.8) | 2,714<br>(3.1)  | 14,371<br>(16.2)  | 47,503<br>(53.8) | 7,580<br>(8.6) | 88,468<br>(100)  |
| 1996        | 3,833<br>(3.1)  | 1,213<br>(1.0)         | 12,353<br>(10.1) | 2,386<br>(1.9)  | 35,078<br>(28.4)  | 59,538<br>(48.2) | 8,952<br>(7.3) | 123,402<br>(100) |

#### Long-Range Views Needed for Nuclear Power Development

It is true that Korea now has some spare capacity in power supply, due to a recess in the international economy and a slump in power demand. It is necessary, however, to note that the reserve capacities cited in our long-range planning for 1995 and 1996, when reactor Units 11 and 12 will be completed, are 10.5 and 11.4 percent, respectively.

No power-generating facility can be built quickly. In view of the fact that a coal burning plant takes at least 46 months to be built, and a nuclear power plant requires a minimum of 70 months, electric power development plans must be established with ample flexibility.

For the past 20 years, we have repeated unsatisfactory cycles of excessive and insufficient supplies of electric power. After power rationing was lifted for the first time in 1964, it was reimposed in 1967, and resumed again for three years beginning in 1976. These shortages were caused by reduced investments in power plants and delayed construction, relying [too much] on the temporary excess in the power supply reserve capacity.

Moreover, Korea has steadily pursued domestic production of nuclear power plants even when under difficult conditions, and now it is about to gain technological independence in nuclear power plant construction. It would be too myopic to apply breaks on nuclear power programs and give up our precious, accumulated experience and technology now simply because we have again some excess reserve capacity and difficulties with foreign debts.

In addition to economic viability, nuclear power is also important from a national security viewpoint in that it provides a long-term, stable supply of energy for a country that has no energy resources. Hence, long-range views are required in electric power development planning, rather than short-range pros and cons.

The government and KECO are emphasizing various measures not only to establish technological independence in nuclear power but also to secure the safety and improve the economy of nuclear power.

The development of uranium as nuclear fuel is being carried out steadily according to annual planning, but its economic outlook is low because Korea's resource is limited to 4.3 million tons of lower than 0.04 percent, low-grade uranium ore.

Refined uranium will be imported through long-term supply contracts. Korea is also participating in a joint development project with Canada. Uranium enrichment is done through services available in the United States and France.

Korea, however, is now developing its own technique to shape and process nuclear fuel. Using heavy-water reactor fuel experiments and its own research facilities, KAERI has independently developed techniques to transform uranium dioxide and to shape and process nuclear fuel. KAERI's test fuel rods have remained loaded in the Wolsong reactor (two channels) since 1984, after they were tested through irradiation and burning experiments in a test reactor in cooperation with Atomic Energy of Canada. These test results are as good as those of imported fuel rods, and a mass production facility for heavy-water reactor fuel is being expanded now to an annual capacity of 100 tons.

Nuclear fuel for light-water reactors will be designed by KAERI in cooperation with KWU [Kraftwerk Union] of West Germany, and processing will be carried out by the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company. A nuclear fuel plant with an annual capacity of 200 tons will be built in Taedok by 1989.

#### More Efforts Needed to Maintain Safety

After the TMI (Three Mile Island) accident in the United States, safety facilities were reinforced and various design standards were upgraded. As a result, the economic advantages of nuclear power plants have deteriorated since 1980 relative to other sources; nuclear power must now compete with coal burning thermal power plants.

To maintain the economic advantages of nuclear power plants, it is most important to reduce the required investment by improving construction management and to lower the generating cost by raising plant utilization factors.

In 1978, when Korea's first nuclear power plant began operating, the utilization factor was a mere 46.3 percent. This figure improved every year and reached an average of 77 percent by 1985, comparable to other reactors in the world.

KECO has adopted the goal of reaching a 75 percent utilization factor for a light-water reactor and an 83 percent factor for a heavy-water reactor. The company has shortened the duration of periodic maintenance, reduced the number of shutdowns from accidents and malfunctions, extended fuel replacement cycles, and is now trying to improve the performance of aging facilities.

To shorten the duration of periodic maintenance, modern equipment will be imported, maintenance personnel will be better trained, and the quality of domestically produced parts will be improved. With these measures, KECO plans to finish the periodic maintenance of a 600-megawatt light-water reactor within 55 days, that of a 900-megawatt light-water reactor within 65 days, and that of a 600-megawatt heavy-water reactor within 40 days.

The nuclear fuel used in Korea now is replaced in a 12-month cycle, that is, a reactor is operated for 10 months and then it is shut down for two months to replace its fuel. This limits the maximum number of fully operating days to 300 days or less. Starting with Kori Unit 2, nuclear fuel with a 14-month cycle will be loaded in 1987, and other reactors will follow. At the same time, KECO plans to improve the reliability of major reactor components.

Since 1984, KECO has been operating a wholly owned subsidiary, the Korea Electric Maintenance Company, to have specialized maintenance work done.

As we use more nuclear power facilities, it is obvious that it is very important to protect the health of employees and nearby residents and to secure environmental safety from possible radioactive contamination.

As was mentioned above, the enforcement of our safety regulations, a combination of those in the United States and Japan, requires a construction permit before a power plant is built. When a power company submits an environmental impact statement and a preliminary safety analysis report, the government sends these reports to the Atomic Energy Safety Center in KAERI and has them examined and reviewed by experts. The results are returned to the Atomic Energy Commission, which makes the final examination and decision.

Also, before a reactor is turned on, a final safety analysis report and the plant's security regulations are examined before an operating license is issued. The construction permit is like an entrance examination for a college; the operating license is like a graduation thesis. In-between, the power company submits many reports on design and installation methods, like mid-term and final examinations, and the construction work is inspected accordingly to assure quality and safety. Nevertheless, no matter how perfect the system is, serious accidents could occur due to human error and unexpected equipment breakdowns. This was the case for the TMI accident in the United States.

#### National Consensus Must Be Built

The Soviet government stressed that the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident that recently shocked the whole world was caused by numerous violations of regulations by its operators. The Chernobyl nuclear reactor is radically different from the PWR's [pressurized-water reactor] used in the free world and Korea. Moreover, some western experts point out that human error resulted from faulty designs. However, it is certain that human (operator) error contributed to the accident.

To maintain high standards of nuclear power safety in Korea, we should take these accidents as lessons and strengthen international exchanges of information. Also, more international cooperation is needed in research of engineering safety and environmental radioactivity safeguards. More technical manpower must be built up and better trained.

To effectively carry out the development and utilization of nuclear power, it is indispensable to secure and train engineers in nuclear power and related fields. As of the end of 1985, the total number of nuclear-related engineers and technicians is estimated to be 18,500, which represents a two-fold increase in the last five years. This number is expected to reach 37,100 by the year 2000. Since nuclear power technology is comprehensive and covers a wide range of specialties, it is important not only to train engineers and technicians in nuclear engineering, but also to recruit specialists from many fields and retrain them on nuclear power in businesses or specialized training institutions.

At present, there are five universities in Korea that have nuclear engineering departments. The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology offers doctoral degrees, and Seoul National University, Hanyang University, Kyonghi University, and Choson University offer both bachelor's and doctoral degrees. Cheju University on Cheju Island has a Department of Radiation. These universities together produce 170-180 graduates with bachelor's degrees and about 20 graduates with doctorates. Another unique system is the two-year course in nuclear engineering offered by Ulsan Engineering Junior College. This college's Department of Nuclear Engineering trains 30-40 superior students selected every year from the graduates of the Capitol Electrical Engineering High School, which is operated by KECO. Most of the graduates of this special course are employed as operators or maintenance crews of nuclear power plants.

In addition to these regular educational channels, KAERI and KECO operate their own nuclear power training centers. The former teaches special knowledge of nuclear power and nuclear safety to a total of 1,000 (per year) current workers in the nuclear industry, and the latter provides training for reactor operators and maintenance crews, keeping them in dormitories. More cooperation among these universities and industrial training centers is expected for the future training of nuclear power personnel.

It has been only seven years since the first nuclear power reactor, Kori Unit 1, began commercial operations in April 1978. During this short period, Korea has built six power reactors and become twelfth in nuclear power in the world. We are now preparing to produce semi-domestic energy using our own hands and technology.

In other words, Korea's nuclear power industry faces a transition before leaping into a new phase. I would like to stress once more that our success or failure depends directly on whether we develop our nation's consensus to support nuclear power or not.

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CSO: 4107/0076



## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### NEW USIS CAMPUS PUBLICATION EXAMINED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 11 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] In connection with recent anti-American incidents on campus, the U.S. Information Service [USIS] in Korea issued a publication that focuses on Korea-U.S. relations, and distributed it on college campuses all over the country, giving a boost to its publicity work for college students.

On 1 December, the USIS in Korea published a periodical called "Comments on Contemporary Issues," which covers U.S. foreign policy and Korean-U.S. relations, and the agency distributed a total of 20,000 copies nationwide on 5 December, including 480 copies for major universities in Seoul such as Seoul National University, Yonsei University and Koryo University, and 300 copies for the rest of the colleges in Seoul and for other local universities including Kyongbuk University and Pusan University.

The publication, in an 8-page tabloid format, reports details of President Reagan's TV interviews about the "Irangate," and its headlines carry criticisms from such well known papers as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, and the Baltimore SUN.

In addition, its special features include details of the press interview with Mr. Singun, deputy assistant secretary at the U.S. State Department, who visited Korea in November, on "Democratization of Korea," along with introduction of Mr Lilley, the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Korea.

Besides the publication denounces the Soviet's barbaric act of shooting down the KAL airplane 3 years ago, and it thoroughly explains that the Civil Air Transportation Treaty, which has recently become a pending issue between Korea and the United States, "provides many benefits to Korea" unlike the contention by students that the treaty is "unilaterally advantageous to the United States."

Mr John R. Reid, public affairs officer of the USIS in Korea, said in his letter, which was mailed together with the publication, "I believe mutual understanding between the two countries can be attained only through a heart-to-heart exchange of opinions." He added, "I hope this publication will become a useful medium for exchange of opinions on the United States policy, systems and culture." And he asked students to seriously pay attention to the publication.

Kang Tael-gu, chief editor (21 years old, junior) of YONSEI CHUNCHU, who has read the publication, said, "I think it will be a useful resource to correct understanding of the United States." He added, "The publication should carry more frank details of reports and information rarely given to college students, if it is to become popular."

Yun Sang-in (24 years old), a senior with a major in political science at Koryo University, said, "The publication should include students' criticisms of the United States rather than just unilaterally reporting on U.S. articles."

The publication is scheduled to be published monthly, nine times per year while schools are in session, and the USIS said, "We will provide a space for students' opinions on Korean-U.S. relations."

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CSO: 4107/073

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### NODONG SINMUN LAUDS COUNTRY'S PEACE-LOVING STAND, POLICY

SK240418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Our Republic Is a Peaceloving Socialist Country".

Pointing out that in his policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the peaceloving stand and policy of our republic and the task for its realisation, the article says:

The grand programme for the complete victory of socialism put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech is precisely a peace programme.

The whole course of struggle--to transform all people and social relations on the pattern of the working class under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, lay material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism and fulfill the third seven-year plan for this purpose--is a course of vast social change through peaceful construction.

The peaceloving stand of our party and the government of the republic finds graphic expression in dealing with the question of national reunification.

The three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--are our invariable basic principles for national reunification and constitute a cornerstone for the solution of this question.

The reunification of the country must be realized in a peaceful way through contacts and dialogues between the North and the South, not by [word indistinct] force. The three principles of national reunification are a grand programme for reunification which indicates the basic way to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The prerequisite to a breakthrough for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification is to ease the acute political confrontation and military tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula owing to the United States and the South Korean puppets and create an atmosphere of genuine trust within the nation.

In order to solve this urgent problem, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the historic policy speech put forward a new proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks.

Our party and the government of the republic have consistently pursued a peaceloving foreign policy.

Independence, friendship and peace are the basic idea consistently maintained by our party and the government of the republic in their relations with other countries.

On the basis of this basic idea, we in relations with other countries thoroughly maintain the principles of complete equality, chajusong and mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs and non-aggression and reciprocity and develop friendly and cooperative relations with socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries and all other countries which are friendly toward us.

Proceeding from this basic idea, we also actively participate in the struggle to defend world peace and security, resolutely opposing the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of making the whole world independent represents our party's noble stand on the chajusong of our people and peace.

The validity of our party's idea and policy of making the world independent is fully proved by the fact that today the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. led-imperialists have been intensified and the national independence and sovereignty of the people are threatened.

Under the wise leadership of our party the Korean people will wage a more vigorous struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and continue their struggle for peace in Korea and the world under the uplifted banner of independent friendship and peace.

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CSO: 4100/095

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KIM IL-SONG TALKS PROPOSAL SUPPORTED ABROAD

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SK281030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--Broad public circles of the world voiced support to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

M. Basavapunnaiah, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), in a press statement issued on January 10, said: The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks is an important one which will help open a new phase for the reunification of Korea under the complex situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula where the political confrontation has been continuing and the tensions have been heightened.

This proposal, he stressed, contains a warm patriotic idea and peaceloving will of the great Comrade Kim Il-song to reunify the country independently and peacefully by the concerted efforts of the nation by easing the present tensions on the Korean peninsula at any cost and creating an atmosphere of dialogue and peace.

Hernan Torres Matuz, deputy general secretary of the juvenile movement of Caiman Islands, said in a press statement dated January 19 that the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks was a most reasonable and realistic one for reunification. The south Korean authorities must accept the just proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and respond to dialogues, he stressed.

Joasim Andria Narisoa, director of the radio station of Madagascar, said in his press statement dated January 6 that the South Korean authorities should accept the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks. If they refuse to accept the proposal, he stressed, this will prove that they are not interested in the reunification of the country.

In a press statement published on January 16, the Democratic Youth League of Ghana said: The Ghanaian youth hold that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities must approach the peace proposals of the DPRK with seriousness and put an immediate end to the stockpiling of lethal weapons in South Korea and the reinforcement of U.S. forces there.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FOREIGN SEAMEN SUPPORT TALKS PROPOSAL

SK231022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)--Seamen of the "White Fuji," "White Kowa" and "Near Pine" under the Panamanian flag, the "Taisei-Maru No 8" under the Japanese flag and the "Neften Fedar" under the Singapore flag had a meeting in Chongjin on January 21 supporting the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech "for the complete victory of socialism."

Masters and crewmen of the ships took the floor.

They warmly supported the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, saying that it is a most reasonable and realistic initiative for preventing the danger of war and solving the reunification question of Korea in a peaceful way and a peace initiative consummating the will of the world peaceloving people.

The speakers said anyone who truly wants to achieve reunification and dispel the sufferings caused by division of the country and nation should respond to the just proposal without delay. The South Korean authorities should give up their moves to perpetuate division and accept the new national salvation proposal advanced by the DPRK at an early date, they urged.

A letter of solidarity to President Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

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## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### HONG SONG-NAM ATTENDS TORCHLIGHT MEETING OF YOUTHS

SK060451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)--A torchlight meeting of loyalty of youth in Pyongyang was held at the Kim Il-song Square on the year of the third seven-year plan, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 12th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and his policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

It was attended by Hong Song-nam, [Workers'] Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and others as well as over 20,000 young people in the city.

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a grand blueprint of the third seven-year plan in his policy speech, the reporter and speakers called upon the young people to be the vanguard, shock force in the worthwhile drive to fulfill the plan.

They said that during the period of the new long-term plan the young people should contribute to the comprehensive mechanisation and robotisation of the national economy by acquiring more than one modern technology and powerfully carrying on the movement of technical innovation shock brigade and constantly work miracles and effect innovations by powerfully waging the movement for "beacon prize for the youth in the fulfillment of the third seven-year plan".

They stressed that the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and other young people should accelerate the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, the construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex with a rated capacity of 100,000 tons and the construction of the large-scale Sariwon potassic complex and other major construction projects which are of weighty significance in solving satisfactorily the problems of food, clothing and housing

for the people and radically improving people's lives, and the construction of Kwangbok Street which holds an important place in the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

An appeal to the members of the LSWY and young people across the country which was adopted at the meeting stressed that the young people should carry out without fail the third seven-year plan and the national economic plan for this year and thus discharge their historic mission and duty as the young vanguard of the Workers' Party of Korea.

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CSO: 4100/095



## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DAILY ON PARTY'S LOFTY MISSION

SK311109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 30 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 31 January special article: "The Loftiness of Our Party's Mission Is an Important Source of the Popular Masses' Trust in the Party"]

[Text] The party's might and dignity consist of being connected with the popular masses. The party that enjoys the support and trust of the broad popular masses is indestructible, and nothing is more important than building such a party.

Important for the working class' party to receive trust from people of all walks of life is to put forward a lofty mission and wisely lead the struggle to realize it, for the party's mission and the struggle to realize it are connected with pioneering the people's destiny.

The party's mission refers to the basic duty the party consistently puts forward based on its nature and requirement. The working class party's mission is inseparably connected with the objective of revolution, the struggle objective of the broad popular masses participating in revolution. Therefore, the party should put forward its mission correctly and wage a struggle to fulfill its mission to the end while enjoying absolute support from the popular masses.

Our party has become a most authoritative and dignified party, enjoying absolute support from and the high trust of the working class and all the popular working masses. Our party's high honor consists of waging a struggle to forward the fulfillment of the most lofty chuche cause as its historical mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basic mission of the WPK is to struggle for the victory of the chuche cause.

For the working class party to put forward a correct mission means to put forward, as a lasting mission, such an objective as conforming to the demand of the times and revolutionary development and to the aspirations and yearnings of the popular masses. The mission should be as such so that all the popular working masses can positively launch into the struggle to carry it out and trust and follow the party.

Our party's mission is most scientific and revolutionary in light of the demands of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses. The greatness and loftiness of the mission put forward by our party entirely conform, above all, to the demands of development of the times.

Our times are the era of chajusong. It is an unstoppable historical trend for the world's revolutionary people to oppose all forms of domination, subjugation, and inequality and follow the road of independence. The chuche revolutionary cause carried out by our party reflects most accurately such demands of our times, for the chuche cause itself is the cause being pioneered and developed under the great banner of the chuche idea, which was born to reflect the demands of our times.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated, the party's mission is defined by its guiding ideology. Only when the guiding ideology is scientific and revolutionary and reflects the demands of the new era, can the party's mission established on that basis be scientific and confident.

The great chuche idea is the true world outlook of our times, the chuche era. The chuche idea was born to reflect the demands of the new era in which the working class and popular working masses who had been mistreated and oppressed emerged a great force to dominate the world, and the demands of our times in which they have become the masters of their own destinies and pioneer them independently and creatively. Therefore, the chuche idea has become a publicly acknowledged trend of thought, and its significance as a driving force and effect for change is becoming greater.

This great ideology, which brightens the future of our times, is the starting point for the construction and activity of our party, and the foundation for solidifying our party in terms of organization and ideology. It is a guiding policy for leading the chuche cause.

Our party is implementing the party's line and policy and establishing the line, strategy, and tactics of revolution and construction based on the chuche idea; trusting the strength of the popular masses; and organizing and mobilizing the masses' creativity. Hence, our party's cause develops continuously with the advances of our times, and its justness and invincibility are demonstrated even more strongly.

The parties invariably have their own ideals, and put forward struggle objectives based on them. Yet there has never been such a party as our party, which accepts the guiding ideology of the times founded by the leader as the absolute truth, puts forward its mission thoroughly based on it, and implements it. Herein lies the greatness of our party, which leads the struggle to pioneer the future of revolution for our times, and the bright future of this cause.

The greatness and loftiness of the mission put forward by our party lie in that they completely realize the long-cherished desire of the popular masses.

For the party's mission to be revolutionary and realistic, it should not only conform to the demands of the times, but should comprehensively realize the aspirations and yearnings of the popular masses. This is necessary for the party's objectives to enjoy consistent support from the masses and for the popular masses to consistently launch into the struggle to realize it.

The chuche revolutionary [words indistinct] our party puts forward as its basic mission is the cause of building the ideal society of mankind, that is, the communist society. In other words, it is the struggle to make all members of society chuche-type communist human beings by modelling the entire society on the chuche idea and to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism by thoroughly remaking society and nature as required by the chuche idea. Therefore, when this historical cause is completed, the people will fully enjoy complete social equality and affluent material and cultural lives and will brilliantly realize their long-cherished desire.

Because of this, the chuche revolutionary cause is being firmly converted into a cause of the broad popular masses themselves and is developing at a high rate of speed because of their inexhaustible strength.

Today, our people resolutely defend and protect the party's cause and spare no effort in bringing it to perfection because they are firmly convinced that their bright future and true happiness rest along the road of carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause. Thus, the party's cause, which completely conforms to the demands of the popular masses to completely realize chajusong, is always invincible and its ultimate victory is firmly assured.

Our party has not only put forward a most scientific struggle objective to conform to the demands of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses as the party's basic mission, but wisely leads the struggle to realize it to the end. Herein lies the greatness of our party, which is endlessly loyal to the leader's cause, and another important reason why our party enjoys the absolute support and trust of all the people.

The trust of the popular masses in the party comes into being when they come to be well aware of the wisdom of the leadership of the party that victoriously leads revolution and construction. Even if the mission put forward by the party is just and scientific, if the struggle to realize it is not led in a revolutionary and objective-conscious manner, it cannot provide the people's faith, and ultimately, it fails to receive trust from the masses.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has correctly led the struggle to brilliantly inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has pioneered, and has achieved valuable success and experience over its course. Our party brilliantly realized the first program put forward upon the proclamation of the founding of the party, through an active struggle, by fulfilling the cause of national liberation and class liberation in the northern half of the Republic and vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction.

In particular, under the refined leadership of the party center, continuous upsurges have been effected over recent years in socialist economic construction; monumental creations for generations to come, including the Sohae lockgate, have been built in great numbers; and a new heyday has been achieved in the fields of art and literature. In this way, the political and economic might of the country has been strengthened in many ways and our socialist system is being further solidified as solid as a rock.

All this victory and success our party has achieved along the road to fulfill its lofty mission have not been accomplished easily. Because of the special characteristics of the Korean revolution, our party had to carry out its lofty historical mission under very arduous conditions.

We were liberated from the Japanese imperialists in 1945, but our fatherland was divided. The U.S. imperialists and all manner of reactionaries created grave difficulties for the cause of our socialist construction by continuous maneuvers for war. Yet our party consistently upheld the program of socialist and communist construction it put forward and has led the chuche revolutionary cause most efficiently by following the revolutionary principle and refined leadership art. All the victories and successes attained in carrying out the chuche cause are the noble fruition brought forth by the refined leadership of our party with its endless loyalty to the leader's cause and with its high sense of responsibility for its mission.

Today, our party has set forth on its pressing tasks to achieve the complete victory of socialism in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and is now skillfully leading the struggle for its realization. The complete victory of socialism is an important goal that the party of the working class must attain in building communism. Only by successfully attaining this goal can a decisive turn be effected in building communism.

In our country today, various tasks that arise in achieving the complete victory of socialism are being excellently carried out. Under the banner of the three revolutions--ideology, technological, and cultural--great progress has been made in human reform work, nature-remaking work, and social reform work. In particular, the reality in which the socialist rural theses are being thoroughly implemented has vigorously proven this.

Indeed, our party has not only set forth the most scientific struggle goal as its mission, it is also the leading organ to wisely lead the struggle to realize the goal.

Through experience in their practical lives in carrying out the revolution with the party, our people have come to firmly believe that only our party can assume responsibility for their destinies and build a communist society in which the chuche idea has been extensively embodied. The absolute support and trust of our party members and working people toward the party occur and become firm precisely from this.

That our party has been infinitely faithful to its mission and that it has enjoyed absolute support and trust from the people is because the party holds in high esteem the great leader at the heart of it.

The cause of carrying out the party's mission is precisely the cause of its leader. The man who sets forth the party's mission is precisely the founder and leader of the party. It is also the leader of the party who organizes and leads the struggle to materialize the party's mission.

What creed the party sets forth and how the party materializes the creed depend entirely upon the greatness of the party's leader.

The chuche cause of our country is the cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has been led by the glorious party center.

The great leader, who has the extraordinary gifts of wisdom, scientific insight, and excellent leadership, created the immortal chuche idea during his early days, opened the new era of chuche cause under its banner, and has victoriously led the cause of our party for over 60 long years.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, under the slogan of modelling the entire society on the chuche idea, has unfolded in succession bold operations and grand plans. Thus, he has provided the infinite prosperity of the fatherland and the nation.

There is no happy and dignified people in the world like our people who are advancing forward by holding the great leader Comrade Il-song in high esteem and following the guidance of the glorious party center.

All party members and working people should cherish this glory and happiness deep in their hearts and resolutely safeguard and defend our party's cause under all circumstances.

Today, we are faced with the broad task of achieving the complete victory of socialism and of attaining the grand goal of the Third 7-year plan by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech. The struggle to carry out this task is precisely the struggle to perform our party's lofty mission. It is also the most rewarding task for the infinite prosperity of our fatherland and for the happiness of our next generations.

All party members and working people should more vigorously demonstrate to the work the greatness of our party's mission by becoming innovators and creators of exploits in this sacred struggle.

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CSO: 4100/067

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL, OTHERS INSPECT ARMED FORCES MUSEUM

SK200445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on January 19 inspected the revolutionary museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

He was accompanied by Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the CC, the WPK, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC, the WPK and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Kim Si-hak and Yi Ha-il, members of the CC, and department directors of the CC, the WPK, Colonel General of the KPA Yi Pong-won, member of the CC, the WPK, Lieutenant General of the KPA Choe Sang-uk, member of the CC, the WPK, and other officials concerned.

On display at the museum were historical materials telling the visitors that the great leader President Kim Il-song indicated concrete direction and ways in each period and each stage of the developing revolution to found the Korean People's Army and strengthen and develop it into invincible revolutionary armed forces and has wisely guided the work for their implementation.

The historical materials impressively show the wise leadership and immortal feats of President Kim Il-song who indicated a chuche-oriented line of building revolutionary armed forces and, by successfully carrying it to practice, accomplished the historic cause of the founding of regular armed forces in our country and reared the People's Army into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces and his great loving care for the People's Army soldiers.

Comrade Kim Chong-il noted with satisfaction that the museum was splendidly built to show well the immortal exploits and tireless efforts of President Kim Il-song in the building of the people's armed forces, so that it would contribute to the ideological education of the People's Army soldiers, and set forth programmatic tasks arising in building up the revolutionary museum better and in its management.

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## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS KPA SONG, DANCE PERFORMANCE

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song appreciated a song and dance performance given by artistes of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army at the Ponghwa art theatre.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the box amid the playing of the welcome music, the stormy cheer of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", and applause burst forth at the theatre.

Artistes presented President Kim Il-song with a basket of flowers carrying the unbounded respect and reverence of our people and the officers and men of the People's Army.

Also seeing the performance together with working people and soldiers of the People's Army in the city were Pak Song-chol, Kang Song-san, Hong Song-nam, O Kuk-yol, and Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in Pyongyang, leading functionaries of the party, administrative and economic organs, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

The performance was watched by Ho Chong-man and Mun Tong-kon, vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and members of the school children's art troupe of Chongnyon on a visit to the homeland.

Put on the stage of the performance which raised the curtain with the song and dance "Let Us Sing of the Glory Holding the Leader in High Esteem" were colourful numbers including the songs to the accompaniment of Kayagum ensemble "Thank you, Marshal Kim Il-song" and "My Work Site Where Robotization Is in Bloom", dance "The Company's Greenhouse of Love", "Joy of Nurse" and men's small chorus "Soldier's Step" and mixed chorus "Song of the 10-Point Political Programme".

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

After the performance, President Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers of the crowd and congratulated the artistes on their successful performance.

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CSO: 4100/095



## N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### DPRK'S STRENGTHENED MILITARY, SOVIET SUPPORT ANALYZED

Seoul NAEWOE T'ONGSIN in Korean 21 Nov 86 pp 1A-8A

[Text] In order to realize the ultimate anti-South Korean goal of communization of the Korean Peninsula, and imposing the chuche ideology on all of Korean society, North Korea has been solidifying internally a foundation for its hereditary leadership system to unite, and also breaking the pattern of its economic stagnation. With regard to South Korea, North Korea has been strengthening its anti-South Korea propaganda, and inciting political turmoil within South Korean society in order to create a favorable atmosphere for a communist revolution. At the same time it has been accelerating its military buildup in preparation for military intervention at the decisive moment.

Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union at the end of last October (22nd through 26th) is important in that this visit was made less than 3 years after his previous visit.

North Korea has, since 1985, been pursuing more vigorously its military buildup to achieve the objective of communizing South Korea. Particularly in connection with this buildup, North Korea has maintained close ties to the USSR by adhering to pro-Soviet views. Accordingly, the Soviet Union has doubled North Korea's military capacity for surprise attack by providing 36 MiG 23's, SCUD-B ground-to-ground missiles, 30 SAM-3's, 52 AN-2 light transport planes and 47 MI helicopters. With the background of this military assistance from the USSR, North Korea's military force has reached a total of 830,000 military personnel, 3,400 tanks, 520 war vessels of various types including 20 submarines and 120 planes of various types including Mig 23's. These numbers amount to a military superiority two times that of South Korea (Figure 1).

Furthermore, a more formidable fact is that North Korea possesses, with Soviet assistance, a large number of chemical weapons. Those are suffocative chemicals which cause blisters and binary warheads.

(Figure 1) Comparison of Military Forces Between South and North Korea

| <u>Service Branch</u> | <u>Types of Forces</u>    | <u>North Korea</u> | <u>South Korea</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Army                  | total military forces     | 838,000            | 593,000            |
|                       | tank                      | 3,425              | 1,200              |
|                       | armored cars              | 1,200              | 700                |
|                       | field guns                | 4,650              | 3,000              |
|                       | ground-to-ground missiles | 54                 | 12                 |
|                       | ground-to-air missiles    | -                  | 21                 |
|                       | helicopters               | 170                | 765                |
| Navy                  | destroyers                | -                  | 11                 |
|                       | high speed attack vessels | 345                | 11                 |
|                       | patrol boats              | 32                 | 84                 |
|                       | large patrol boats        | -                  | 22                 |
|                       | submarines                | 20                 | -                  |
|                       | frigates                  | 4                  | 7                  |
|                       | corvettes                 | -                  | 7                  |
|                       | transport vessels         | -                  | 8                  |
|                       | landing craft             | 120                | 32                 |
| Air Force             | fighters                  | 800                | 451                |
|                       | transport planes          | 270                | 34                 |
|                       | reconnaissance planes     | -                  | 10                 |

Furthermore, North Korea is deploying 60 percent of its fighting power south of a line between Pyongyang and Wonsan, positioning numerous frontline mechanized corps and artillery divisions. North Korea has also built an underground supply base near the Demilitarized Zone in order to send troops promptly to the frontline in an emergency. This frontline disposition of military forces by North Korea, by reducing the comparative early warning time for South Korean military forces, can narrow the choices of South Korean counter strategy. These facts, such as frontline disposition of armed forces and secret movement of equipment for infiltration from the rear, support the so-called "5.7 operation concept." This strategy could, in time of political turmoil within South Korean society, terminate operations before U.S. reinforcements arrive by infiltrating large-scale military forces under the guise of South Korean forces, thus causing internal disturbance.

North Korea, which previously aspired to an equidistant diplomacy between the Peoples Republic of China and the USSR, advocating independence, has now tilted more toward the USSR since Kim Il-song's Soviet visit in May of 1984. This has prompted frequent exchanges such as successive mutual visits by high officials from both countries. Particularly, since the Soviet Union has provided North Korea with newly produced war planes such as Mig-23's, the two nations have strengthened military exchanges by more frequent flights across North Korea by Soviet military planes and calls by Soviet vessels at Korean ports (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Recent Military Exchanges Between North Korea and the Soviet Union

|   |                                      | 1985   | 1986   |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Soviet visits to North Korea            | party and government representatives | party and government delegation (August) (head of delegation: Politburo member and First Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers Aliyev) | party and government delegation (head of delegation: Politburo candidate member Sakalov) |
|   | military representatives             | military delegation (August) (head of delegation: National Defense Commission member Petrov)   |  |
|   | Air force                            | Mig 23 squadron (May)  | Mig 23 squadron  |
|   | Navy                                 | two vessels including cruiser Tallin (August)  | two vessels including aircraft carrier Minsk   |
| North Korean visits to the Soviet Union |                                      | party and government delegation (May) (Head of delegation: vice president Pak Son-ch'ol)   | party and government delegation (head of delegation: member of Politburo Kim Hwan)       |
|   |                                      | military delegation (May) (head of delegation member of Politburo and Chief of Staff O Kuk-yol)  | -  |
|   |                                      | Mig 21 squadron (May)  | Mig 23 squadron  |
|   |                                      | Army Major General Pak Sung-chu  | three convoys  |

The Soviet Union, faced with limited advances in Europe, has been exploring the possibility of new regional advances in the Pacific area and strengthened military ties between the USSR and North Korea are proving to be one of the results of this policy. That is, the Soviet Union intends to make North Korea, in the far east Asia area, a secure beachhead of its advance into the Pacific regions, and at the same time, a buffer zone against strong U.S. military forces. In this way, the Soviet Union will offset U.S. military forces in Asia, and drive a wedge between the gradually increasing military cooperation among the United

States, Japan and the PRC, thus enabling the USSR to more easily advance into the Pacific area. These Soviet intentions attract new attention to the Soviet Union's long-term objectives toward this area along with other specific facts such as calls by Soviet vessels at North Korea's Nampo Port, frequent reconnaissance flights across North Korean air space and the Yellow Sea by TU-16 Badgers, the opening of a sea route to Cam Ranh Bay, and passing through North Korean air space by TU-95 Bears. The Soviet military buildup in far east Asia shows a commanding presence in the following three areas; first, in the field of nuclear armed forces, by the deployment of 165 SS-20 intermediate and long range missiles with Beijing, Seoul and Tokyo within their range of fire, second, in the field of air power, by the presence of 80 intermediate and long range Backfire bombers and 40 MiG-23's based in the Kuril Islands, and third, in the field of naval power, by the Pacific Fleet based in Vladivostok which includes 31 submarines carrying ballistic missiles, 102 attack submarines and the aircraft carriers Minsk and Novosibirsk, and a total of 220 battle ships and 84 main auxiliary naval vessels. Besides these, it is known that the Soviet Union is stationing an infantry division of approximately 10,000 soldiers in the Kuril Islands. In other words, the Soviet Union is trying to lessen U.S. influence and seize the initiative in the Pacific by positioning these strong military forces.

With this background of strong military force, the Soviet Union is trying to acquire something from the Pacific regions that could not be acquired through traditional diplomatic efforts. While visiting the Soviet's main eastern port of Vladivostok at the end of last July, Mr Gorbachev announced that "the Soviet Union also is an Asian-Pacific nation", which indicates the Soviet's desire to advance into the Pacific regions. This seemingly unimportant announcement is now appearing as a central element in Soviet diplomatic objectives and reflects Mr Gorbachev's new efforts to reorganize Soviet foreign policy, which had focused on Europe, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean areas during past decades.

Kim Il-song's Soviet Union visit, made with this background of the Soviet Union's announcement of deep concern over East Asia in Mr Gorbachev's speech, can be interpreted as strengthening military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union during the past 2 years. Of course, there were abundant possibilities to discuss matters other than military and diplomatic relations in Kim Il-song's Soviet Union visit. These included requesting assistance in halting North Korea's economic stagnation, problems related to the Seoul Olympics, and a discussion of South Korea's political situation. However, the necessity for a quid pro quo for Kim Il-song to obtain these objectives involves very subtle problems that Kim Il-song cannot easily overcome. The possibility of further overt and strong military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union is very sensitive for the PRC, thus making it more difficult to offer the Soviet Union broader military cooperation such as military bases within North Korea, use of North Korean ports as Soviet naval bases, and access to North Korean air space for Soviet airplanes. Based on these facts, the result of Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union is expected to be further nominal economic assistance from the Soviet Union to North Korea to save face internally for Kim Il-song in return for North Korea's role in supporting the Soviet's anti-American policy in far east Asia and the Soviet Union's support of the North Korean stand in regard to the Seoul Olympics.

NODONG SINMUN ON REVOLUTIONIZING PEASANTS

SK030224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 1 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 2 February special article by the responsible secretary of the Sungho District Party Committee: "Revolutionizing Peasants Is the Basic Link for Resolving Socialist Rural Problems"]

[Text] Vigorously forging ahead with the construction of the socialist rural areas is the most important task of attaining the complete victory of socialism. The basis in this regard is to positively accelerate the work of revolutionizing peasants.

The work published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 1 February 1962 entitled "The Functionaries of the Agricultural Sector Should Possess a Revolutionary-type Esprit and Should Further Improve the Guidance of the Rural Economy" and the work he published on 2 February 1967 entitled "On the Work of Revolutionizing Peasants and on Thoroughly Implementing the Decision of a Meeting of Party Representatives in the Agricultural Sector" are a programmatic guideline for accelerating the work of revolutionizing peasants and for vigorously forging ahead with the construction of the socialist rural areas. These works elucidate in a detailed manner the task and methods of successfully realizing the construction of the socialist rural areas by positively accelerating the work of revolutionizing peasants by grasping the ideological revolution in rural areas as a basis. Therefore, by continuously and firmly grasping these work of the great leader, we should accelerate the work of revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class and should make new progress in overall socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: One of the most important questions in the work of rural areas is the work of revolutionizing all functionaries of the agricultural sector and members of farms and making them members of the working class.

Revolutionizing the peasants occupies an important position in resolving the problems of the socialist rural areas. The solution to the problems of the socialist rural areas is the question of revolutionizing the peasants and

making them members of the working class; positively accelerating the work of revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class constitutes a basic key for successfully resolving the problems of the socialist rural areas.

The problems of the socialist rural areas contain the contents of developing agricultural production--one of the two fields of the people's economy--and of making the peasants, allies of the working class, members of the working class. The work of increasing agricultural production and remodeling the peasants into ones that look like the working class is related to the work of developing the peasants into true communist-type revolutionaries by reforming their ideologies and consciousness in a revolutionary manner.

The work of revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class implies the elimination of class differences between the working class and the peasants. The work of revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class is the work of completely liberating the peasants from the bondage of the old ideology and developing them into independent and creative men. Therefore, when we vigorously accelerate the work of revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class, we can smoothly resolve the questions of eliminating differences between cities and rural areas, increasing agricultural production, and firmly laying material and technological foundations of the economy.

The fact that revolutionizing the peasants poses a preferential requirement in resolving the problem of the socialist rural areas is related to the fact that ending the peasants' ideological backwardness in comparison with the working class constitutes an important factor for ending all backwardness remaining in rural areas. Resolving the problems of the socialist rural areas implies ending all forms of the backwardness of the old society.

After the establishment of the socialist system, various differences left over from the old society will remain in rural areas. Rural areas are backward ideologically, technologically, and culturally compared with the cities. Rural areas are backward in terms of the level of management and operation and in terms of ownership compared to industry.

All forms of backwardness in rural areas are chiefly related to the peasants' ideological backwardness as compared with the working class. Because of this, the work to revolutionize the peasants becomes a primary prerequisite to eliminate differences between the cities and rural areas.

In his historic work published 20 years ago entitled: "On the Work of Revolutionizing the Peasants and on Thoroughly Implementing the Decision of a Meeting of Party Representatives in the Agriculture Sector," the great leader Kim Il-song taught about the work of grasping the question of revolutionizing the peasants--the ideological revolution--in resolving problems of the socialist rural areas. This teaching elucidates a basic key to resolving problems of socialist rural areas based on scientific analysis of the role of man's ideologies and consciousness in the revolution and construction.

The great leader's idea about resolving problems of the socialist rural areas by grasping the work of revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class has demonstrated great vitality in building the socialist rural areas in our country. We can proudly say that in light of the great changes brought about in building the socialist rural areas in our country and in light of past experiences, the great leader's works are a programmatic guideline for leading the construction of socialist rural areas along a straight road.

The vitality of the idea of the work was demonstrated in developing the peasants into true revolutionary warriors of the party by correctly developing among them the spirit to absolutely and unconditionally implement the party's policy. Important in revolutionizing the peasants is for them to develop into revolutionary warriors of the party, who resolutely safeguard and implement the party's policy.

The revolutionary cause of the working [words indistinct] and is completed under the leadership of the party. Accordingly, developing men into revolutionaries implies the work of fostering them to become true warriors faithful to the cause of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work entitled "The Functionaries of the Agricultural Sector Should Possess an Esprit Worthy of Revolutionaries and Should Further Improve the Guidance of the Rural Economy" elucidates the idea that guiding functionaries and workers of the agricultural sector should resolutely struggle to safeguard and implement the party's policy to the end. As a result of party organizations in rural areas having vigorously carried out party work by grasping this idea, great change has been brought about in ideological and spiritual features of the agricultural workers.

The spirit of accepting the party's policy as an absolute truth and of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing it has been prevalent among agricultural workers. Firmly believing that our party's policy is the most correct policy, designed to help the people lead equally affluent lives and to make the country much more prosperous, they have devoted themselves to the struggle to implement the party's policy. In particular, concerning the great thesis on the socialist rural areas, the party's agricultural policy, and the chuche farming method as a most correct guideline to developing agriculture in our country, they have resolutely safeguarded them and have devoted all their strength and wisdom to the cause of implementing them. As a result, the construction of socialist rural areas in our country has advanced down the road indicated by the thesis on socialist rural areas, and farm work has been carried out in a scientific manner according to the requirements of the chuche farming method.

That farm work has been successfully carried out in our country every year and the material and technological foundations of the rural economy have been solidified firmly is chiefly related to the fact that the people in agriculture have thoroughly safeguarded and implement the party's policy of giving first priority to agriculture as a result of the strengthening of the work of revolutionizing the peasants.

The vitality of the idea in the work has been demonstrated by the continuous progress achieved in agricultural production by helping the peasants become deeply aware that they are the masters of the rural areas. The work of helping peasants become aware that they are the masters of rural areas is the requirement of the chuche idea and the chief content of the work of revolutionizing the peasants.

The peasants are the masters of rural areas, and the main strength that accelerates the construction of socialist rural areas comes from the masses of the peasants. Accordingly, when the peasants possess awareness worthy of masters who take responsibility for the rice chest of the country, an upsurge will be brought about in agricultural production.

Great success has been attained in helping the peasants firmly arm themselves with the chuche world outlook by concentrating on indoctrination in the chuche idea and by accelerating the work of revolutionizing the peasants. Today the agricultural workers are working sincerely by deeply understanding the principle and requirement of the chuche idea and by becoming highly aware that they are the masters of the rural areas. All agricultural workers consider the work of their farms to be related to the prosperity and development of the country, and they work steadily, devoting themselves to the cause for the country and society, as well as for themselves. In particular, the party's slogan, that the paddy field of the farm is mine, has moved the peasants. This slogan demands that the peasants steadily carry out farm work by themselves by becoming the masters of the farm and paddy fields according to the requirements of the chuche idea.

Upon publication, this slogan evoked great reaction among the peasants because of its justness and power of attraction. Thus, the struggle to carry out farm work independently without the support of others has been strengthened in rural areas.

The vitality of the work has been demonstrated by the fact that the peasants have positively learned from the revolutionary and organizational nature of the working class. The working class has a very strong revolutionary and organizational nature, and it ardently desires to serve the country and the people.

The revolutionary and organizational nature of the working class is an example of reforming the ideological and spiritual features of the peasants. When the peasants learn from the revolutionary and organizational nature of the working class, they will become true revolutionaries.

In the historic work entitled "On the Work of Revolutionizing the Peasants and on Thoroughly Implementing the Decision of a Meeting of Party Representatives in the Agricultural Sector," the great leader taught that the peasants should positively accelerate the work of revolutionizing themselves and of making themselves members of the working class by learning from the revolutionary and organizational nature of the working class.



Through the struggle to implement the great leader's teachings, the noble ideological and spiritual features of the working class have developed among the agricultural workers in our country. It is the honor of our agricultural workers to work much more than others for their society and organization. A revolutionary and organizational nature is their noble feature.

The work team management system developed by the great leader has played an important role in revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class.

Work teams in rural areas are the strongholds of revolutionary training and practice--designed to help the peasants develop the revolutionary and organizational nature and discipline of the working class. By carrying out their work and leading their lives among these work teams as a unit, agricultural workers have highly developed the spirit of collectivism among them, along with a communist-type esprit toward life.

The justness and vitality of the idea of grasping the work of revolutionizing the peasants have been exemplified by the Sungo District, Pyongyang. The Sungo District is a significant place where the great leader has given on-the-spot guidance on many occasions since he launched the Matan irrigation works in April 1947. Giving priority to the work of helping district residents deeply understand the wise nature of the leadership of the great leader and the party for the district, the district party committee has concentrated on revolutionizing the peasants and making them members of the working class. As a result, loyalty to the party and the leader has increased among agricultural workers; and an attitude worthy of masters, the spirit of collectivism, and a communist-type esprit toward life have been highly displayed among them. The area of irrigated land has increased 1.8 times over the past 2 decades, and the number of tractors per 100 chongbo has increased 2.4 times. The Hwachon cooperative farm has successfully carried out farm work independently. Upholding the party's slogans, many cooperative farms, including the Ichon and Ipsok cooperative farms, have positively forged ahead with the work of independently carrying out farm work. As a result, the land of Sungo, where before liberation the people barely managed to live by planting barnyard millet or Italian millet, has been turned into a civilized, comfortable socialist rural area, and the residents are proud to be socialist workers. This proves the justness of the idea of grasping the work of reforming the ideology of the peasants.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of grasping the work of reforming the ideology of the peasants and accelerating the construction of socialist rural areas is a programmatic guideline that our party functionaries and the guiding functionaries of the rural economic sector should always firmly grasp and implement. When party organizations and functionaries in rural areas continuously and thoroughly materialize this noble idea, the party's positions in rural areas will be further strengthened, a new upsurge will be brought about in farm work this year, and a new change will be brought about in implementing the thesis about socialist rural areas.

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CSO: 4110/067

DAILY ON IMPROVING PRODUCTION QUALITY

SK030612 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 2 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle To Improve Quality in Production and Construction"]

[Text] Today, all party members and the working people of the country, by upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 12th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, are turning out in unison in the struggle to fulfill the new long-range plan with new confidence and a fighting spirit.

The struggle to successfully fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan put forth in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is linked with improving quality in production and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Improving product quality is very important to properly strengthening the economic foundation of the country, accelerating the developing of the people's economy, and meeting the people's material and cultural demands.

Improving quality in production and construction is of great significance in epochally strengthening the economic foundation of the country and improving the people's standard of living. Only by improving quality in production and construction, can manpower, facilities, materials, and funds be economized and production and construction be accelerated, thus strengthening the economic might of the country. In particular, the capital industrial sectors must improve quality in production and construction. Only then, can materials, fuel, resources, and facilities--the essential elements of production and construction--be drastically economized to vigorously accelerate development of the people's overall economy.

At every stage of the developing revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated ways and methods to improve the quality of products and led us wisely toward this end. In particular, in February 1981, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, addressing the national congress of quality inspectors, gave programmatic teachings to epochally improve the quality of products and enhance the role of quality inspectors according to the demands of the developing reality.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, quality inspection work has today reached a very high level. This plays a great role in improving the quality of products. However, the situation in which the economy develops rapidly and our people's demand for quality grows demands that the struggle to improve quality be further intensified. In particular, today, when the huge task of the Third 7-Year Plan must be fulfilled and science and technology must be developed at a rapid pace, improving quality in production and construction is a very urgent task.

By improving quality in production and construction, the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy is vigorously accelerated. Only then, can a material and technological foundation be firmly established for the complete victory of socialism and the people's food and clothing problems be properly solved, thus improving their standard of living to a step higher. At the same time, over the course of the struggle to improve quality in production and construction, new equipment and technology is invented or introduced, thus rapidly enhancing the level of the overall technology and equipment of the people's economy, the level of the working people's skills and technology, and their cultural level.

Improving quality in production and construction is also important to rapidly developing foreign trade and realizing economic exchanges and collaboration with foreign countries.

All functionaries and working people, by upholding the teachings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented to the national congress of quality inspectors, must more aggressively struggle to improve quality in production and construction.

Important in improving the quality of products is to intensify political work among the working people and make them adopt an attitude worthy of masters. Production workers are the masters of production and construction, and improving quality in production and construction depends on production workers. When production workers adopt an attitude worthy of masters, they can produce and build beautiful and rugged goods and houses, as if they are producing and building products and houses they themselves will use and live in.

Among the working people, the party organizations and guidance functionaries must intensify indoctrination work in various forms and ways. By so doing, the working people must be made to produce beautiful and useful products with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and with the spirit of sacrificial service for the people.

Stabilizing production greatly affects the task of improving the quality of products. Experience shows that only when organizational and command work in production is adhered to in providing materials and resources in advance and stabilizing production can the given targets be properly fulfilled and the quality of products be improved. According to the party's demand, all plants and enterprises must provide enough reserves of materials and resources and must vigorously struggle to stabilize production at a high level. In

addition, in production, the standard operation requirements must be thoroughly followed and more technological innovation ideas and suggestions must be put forward to improve the production process.

An important requirement for improving the quality of products is enhancing the level of the technology and skills of workers and technicians a step higher. Modern production is a complicated technological process in which highly mechanized and automated production facilities are utilized. Therefore, if the level of the technology and skills of the production workers, who handle these facilities, is not enhanced, it is impossible to improve the quality of products.

The workers and technicians of all sectors of the people's economy must intensify technological study to make the level of their technology and skills catch up with the developing reality. They must ceaselessly improve their knowledge in practice.

To improve the quality of products, all sectors and units must vigorously carry out work to replace old technology and facilities with new ones. Intensifying the masses' control over quality, establishing a correct quality control system, and properly conducting quality control work are important methods for improving quality. All sectors and units of the people's economy must introduce a quality class system and correctly apply it in evaluating the work of working people.

Meanwhile, control over the quality of products by law and inspection work must be properly meshed with one another.

The quality inspection sector must thoroughly implement the teachings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented to the national congress of quality inspectors. By so doing, it must ceaselessly effect innovation in quality inspection work. To this end, correct inspection regulations must be established and correct sample products must be provided. Thus, thorough inspection and control work must be conducted and finished products must be thoroughly inspected. At the same time, according to inspection regulations, the proper management of the production process must be conducted, the wasteful use of materials, fuel, and resources must be prevented, and products must be packed strictly according to regulation.

By upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 12th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, let us all more vigorously struggle to improve quality in production and construction and achieve new progress in developing the economy of the country and improving the people's standard of living.

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CSO: 4110/067

## N.KOREA/ECONOMY

### DAILY ON ACCELERATING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK301155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 29 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 30 January editorial: "Let Us Actively Accelerate the Major Construction Projects"]

[Text] Boosting the people's standard of living in an epochal manner is a most important task for us to solve during the Third 7-Year Plan. To solve the problem of providing the people's food, clothing, and housing more satisfactorily, we should, above all, actively accelerate and quickly finish major construction projects set forth by the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should finish major construction projects early by concentrating our every effort on them.

Based on the foresightful idea set forth by the party and the leader, we are now accelerating a series of major construction projects, such as the tide-land reclamation, the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Complex.

Major construction projects, which are progressing under the foresightful idea and leadership of the party and the leader after we built the Sohae lockgate for which we deserve to be proud before the world, are a bold design for strengthening the country's economic might and, in particular, solving the people's problems of providing food, clothing, and shelter satisfactorily, and very important and rewarding work toward the happy future of our people.

Once this tremendous work has been successfully realized, the country's economic might will be greatly strengthened in conformity with the demands of the reality in which the struggle to model the entire society on the chuche idea is being intensified, and there will be a decisive upturn in solving the problems of providing food, clothing, and shelter for the people. Therefore, the great work, the bold and large-scale operations, set forth by our party opens a resplendent prospect for our revolution and gives all our people great courage and faith and high national pride and self-respect in carrying out the revolution by upholding the party and the leader.

The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, one of the most important construction projects in solving the problems of providing food, clothing, and shelter for our people, has greatly progressed, and the assembling of facilities is already vigorously under way in many areas.

As to construction of the Taechon Power Plant, the building of the Panpyon and Mapyong dams has been vigorously accelerated and the building of the waterway tunnel is nearly completed, opening a prospect for producing electricity soon.

Construction of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Complex, the tideland reclamation, and the second stage construction of the Kim Chaek Iron Works Complex is being pushed ahead at a rapid rate of speed.

This is a proof that the grand idea set forth by our party is being turned into reality and shows that we are assured of victory. If we accelerate and finish construction early by maintaining this pace, our country will proudly enter the ranks of the economically advanced countries of the world, the people's material and cultural lives will reach a very high level with the strengthening of the self-reliant socialist national economy, and there will be a great victory in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

Brilliantly realizing the grand idea of economic construction set forth by the party and the leader is the noble duty of our party members and workers, and honorable work toward adding to the shine of the achievements of the party and the leader in socialist construction. If this grand idea and great work is brilliantly realized, our party's achievements during the entire period of socialist construction--our party's achievements which created the miracles and exploits to the astonishment of the people of the world, especially in the 1970's and 1980's--will shine greatly forever.

We should highly demonstrate our people's heroic spirit of effecting continuous innovation and progress by fulfilling the grand idea set forth by the party and the leader, shouldering the honor of the fatherland. Important here is to continuously and to the shine of our people's noble tradition whereby they have always put into practice without fail every revolutionary task set forth by the party and the leader.

Our people have a brilliant tradition of carrying out without fail the lines, policies, and tasks set forth by the party and the leader, overcoming every difficulty they encounter. This tradition is based on our people's absolute trust in the party and the leader, a firm faith that they can do anything if they follow the instructions of the party and the leader.

All the great miracles and upturns effected in our country in socialist economic construction, including the march of chollima and the march of the speed battle, were the great fruition achieved over the course of our people's carrying out the lines, policies, and tasks set forth by the party and the leader without fail, believing in only the party and the leader.

Our people have achieved miraculous successes in socialist economic construction in recent years alone, including construction of the world-noted Sohae lockgate, which was completed over the short span of 5 years, upholding the call of the party and the leader. During these days of great agitation, our people have come to cherish the trust in the party and the leader more deeply in their hearts, as well as the proud tradition of absolutely implementing any task given by the party. We should continuously add to the shine of this honorable tradition in realizing the long-range plan for socialist economic construction set forth by the party and the leader.

The task we are to carry out today is no doubt difficult and tremendous. The problem concerns how all of us can responsibly carry out the revolutionary task entrusted to us with faith in victory. All functionaries and workers should wage a stubborn struggle with faith in sure victory that there has never been anything that was not accomplished that our party was determined to do with high pride and self-respect in carrying out the great plan and great work set forth by the party and the leader. By doing so, they should complete the major construction projects in just a few years and boost the people's overall living standard one stage higher as demanded by the party.

Thoroughly realizing the party's leadership is an important prerequisite to actively accelerating major construction projects. Our party's ideology and leadership have ever-victorious might. The struggle to better solve the problems of providing food, clothing, and shelter in our country and to brilliantly carry out the Third 7-Year Plan can be successfully realized when we uphold with loyalty our party's ideology and leadership. The KPA soldiers and builders charged with major construction projects should make it their first duty and revolutionary duty to accept the party's ideology and demands unconditionally and carry them out to the end as the builders of the Sohae lockgate did, and devote all their wisdom and energy to it.

To accelerate major construction projects and effect an upsurge in production in conformity with the party's will, everyone should responsibly carry out the tasks entrusted to him in his position. All functionaries and workers should view the targets set by the party as the absolute standard and achieve the struggle plan, and by carrying out without fail its daily, weekly, and monthly targets, they should see to it that our party's long-range operation of economic construction bears brilliant fruit.

Meticulous combat operations and skillful command are important keys to victory. Trusting the economic guiding functionaries, our party entrusted them with the important guardposts of socialist economic construction. All economic guiding functionaries should firmly arm themselves with the party's ideology and theory of economic management, turn all managerial work into the work of the masses, as required by the Tae'an work system, and carry out economic organizational work in a revolutionary manner in conformity with the demand of reality.

Vast labor forces, facilities, and materials have been delivered to the cities of major construction projects. If we carry out the organizational

work well, we can effectively use the labor forces, facilities, and materials and carry out more work. The functionaries in this sector should establish a unified command system, organize the work reasonably, and ensure that utmost efficiency is attained with limited quantities of materials, labor forces, and facilities.

Major construction projects demand that the functionaries think creatively and carry out organizational work in conformity with reality. Each of the construction projects has its own different characteristics and conditions. The functionaries charged with commanding the major construction projects should bear this in mind and calculate everything scientifically, establish meticulous combat operational plans, and push ahead with them in a revolutionary manner.

To successfully organize and command the tremendous construction of today, functionaries should have high revolution-mindedness. The functionaries' revolution-mindedness is demonstrated in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them without outside help.

In the most disadvantageous combat situation during the fatherland liberation war, Comrade Choe Hyon did not ask the higher authorities for help, but solved the difficulties he encountered by himself. Today, when we should effect a great upsurge in major construction projects and production, the economic guiding functionaries require such a spirit. The economic guiding functionaries should have the spirit of crossing a burning river and walking down a muddy road and go down deep among the masses, as required by the great leader's work method, inspire the masses, find more inner reserves, and establish effective measures to solve everything by their own strength.

Success in economic construction is transformed into a great material force when it is supported by science and technology. Apart from science and technology, production and construction are unthinkable. Economic guiding functionaries should enhance the role of scientists and technicians in production and construction and should effectively carry out cooperative operations with them.

Party organizations and guiding functionaries should place greater emphasis on the technological innovation shock brigade movement and the mass technological innovation movement, and ensure that the scientific and technological successes are actively applied to production and construction.

Major construction projects can be pushed ahead more rapidly when the supply work and active support from many sectors of the people's economy assist them. This is reflected in the experience of construction projects the party planned and implemented in the past, including the Sohae lockgate.

Many sectors of the people's economy, particularly the metal, construction material, and machinery industrial sectors, should produce the steel goods, cement, and facilities required for projects with prior emphasis and send them to the sites of major construction projects in a timely manner.



Meanwhile, the entire party membership, the entire country, and all the people should support the major construction projects in various ways, and continuously improve and intensify the work of supplying the necessities of life.

The important and certain way to effect continuous upsurges in major construction projects is to evoke the ideology of the masses. Party organizations and functionaries should make party members and workers thoroughly aware that the foresightful plan set forth by the party and the leader is a great work for providing our people with happiness today and wealth tomorrow, so that everyone can participate in this sacred work in a self-awakened and active manner and so that revolutionary enthusiasm, ambitious spirit, and strong creative and innovative spirit can prevail at every battle site.

Party organizations should intensify the mass indoctrination work that makes loyalty indoctrination its basis, and effectively carry out this work in combination with such mass movements as the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from unheralded heroes. By doing so they should ensure that all party members and workers trust and follow only the party and the leader and do everything well for the party and the leader.

All functionaries and workers should uphold the policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and strongly demonstrate the might of the unity of our people who are firmly rallied around the party and the leader, by accelerating major construction projects and vigorously waging the struggle to carry out this year's plan successfully, working hard once again with renewed faith and in high spirits.

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CSO: 4110/067

REPORT ON PRODUCTION 'UPSURGE' IN MINING INDUSTRY

SK231019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)--A big upsurge of production is sweeping the mining industry of Korea.

It is one of the main tasks of the national economic plan this year to radically increase production in the mining industry by directing great efforts to it.

The Anju District coal mining complex is fulfilling the daily quotas at more than 200 percent in capital and preparatory tunnelling. And it has boosted the daily coal output 7,400 tons or more above that at the end of last year.

The Sinri coal mine of the complex is carrying out its daily assignments at 330 percent in capital tunnelling, 180 percent in preparatory tunnelling and 126 percent in coal output.

The coal mines under the northern district general bureau of coal industry are also topping their daily quotas much higher than last year's.

The Tokchon District coal mining complex has achieved notable successes in boosting the capacity of coal transport while giving precedence to tunnelling and expanding the coal cutting sites.

Production has been kept on a high level from the beginning of the new year at the Komdok general mining enterprises which secured millions of tons of ores for excavation last year by creating more than 30 new cutting faces.

The Hyesan District mining complex has lifted the daily ore output 30 percent by launching work audaciously.

The daily output of headings at the Musan mining complex has gone up more than 1,000 tons above the same time last year.

Iron mines in different parts of the country are carrying out their daily plans at 110 percent. The Unryul mine is fulfilling its daily ore production quotas at 150 percent, by giving priority to earth-scraping. With a definite precedence given to the mining industry, joint innovations are taking place in other domains of the national economy.

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CSO: 4100/095

BRIEFS

NAMPO THERMAL POWER PLANT--A joint rally of constructors to vigorously accelerate and thus conclude the construction of the December thermal power station by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings was held on the spot yesterday. The December thermal power station, which is scheduled to be constructed according to our design, our materials and our technology, will contribute to successfully capturing the steel mountain, which has been foreseen in the new prospective plan, by supplying sufficient generated electricity to the Chollima steel complex. The great leader's allowing the December thermal power station to be constructed in the Chollima District is another tremendous consideration for the Chollima steel complex and an expression of lofty political faith in the working class of this area. Participating in this rally were functionaries concerned, including Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, and Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, along with the builders here. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Jan 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4110/067

## N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### SPORTS COMMITTEE LEADER ADDRESSES SPORTING FESTIVAL

SK060817 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] The opening ceremony to the sporting festival for the Paektusan prize was held on the morning of 3 February at Pyongyang Gymnasium. Respectfully placed at the forefront of the opening ceremony site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Placed at the opening ceremony site were the slogans, "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK." Also placed at the opening ceremony site was the slogan, "All Athletes, Let Us Lift Our Sports to a World Level by Developing Sports Science and Technique in a Chuche Manner."

The opening ceremony was attended by functionaries concerned, including Choe Chong-kun, Kim Pong-ul, Yi Chong-yul, and Kim Yu-sun; athletes; and working people of the city, including youths and students.

Placed at the front of the ranks of athletes from the cities, provinces, colleges, plants, and enterprises were flags bearing the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and flags of our party.

The opening ceremony began with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

Kim Yun-sun, chairman of the Committee for Physical Education Guidance of Korea, made an opening speech.

[Begin Kim recording] Comrades, today we are going to magnificently hold the sports festival for the Paektusan prize under [word indistinct] circumstances in which all party members and working people throughout the country vigorously wage the struggle to carry out the first year's task of the Third 7-Year Plan, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teaching at the 3d Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee and his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth the unique policy of popularizing and routinizing sports and of vigorously waging the ideological battle, the (?quality) battle, the speed battle, and the technological battle in the economy and has wisely led the struggle for its implementation. Thus, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has unfolded a golden age of sports on this land.

Through his untiring energy and revolutionary leadership, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has not only wisely led the chuche-oriented sports to fully demonstrate their might, but has also bestowed upon our sportsmen warm love and consideration which will be handed down generation after generation.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has bestowed deluxe cars, color television sets, and deluxe wrist watches upon those athletes who have produced good results in international sporting events--which, needless to say, is their duty--and the title of labor hero, the highest honor of the revolution, and high prizes for distinguished service from the state upon our sportsmen.

The road traversed by our sportsmen in the past was the road of great victory in the unique sports policy set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. This was also the rewarding road embroidered with the infinite glory and happiness of our sportsmen.

The epochal changes unprecedented in our history and the proud successes registered by our sportsmen are the fruition of the tested leadership of the dear Kim Chong-il. Therefore, reflecting the infinite reverence and burning loyalty of all sportsmen of the country, I extend the utmost glory and the warmest thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has lifted our sportsmen to the position of glory and provided infinite happiness to our sportsmen. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker stated that the sports festival for the Paektusan prize is a significant festival that inspires great interest from all the people and sportsmen and that all athletes should enhance the sports of the country to a higher stage through the current sporting festival.

He continued: [Begin recording] All sportsmen participating in the sport festival for the Paektusan prize should fully demonstrate their sporting skill and tactics with lofty ideological determination to replay with loyalty the great love and consideration of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by creating new records and new (?success) during the festival.

At the same time, all athletes should display sportsmanship worthy of the sportsmen of Korea of chuche and should observe order in their games and game regulations to make this sporting festival actively contribute to developing the sports technique of the country and to (?sports activities) of the people.

Enhancing the role of judges and other functionaries of the sporting festival is one of the important factors that determines the success of the festival. Therefore, all judges and functionaries should judge all games in a fair and principled manner so that athletes can fully display their skill. By so doing all judges and functionaries can make the sporting festival for the Paektusan prize a sporting festival in which the correctness and vitality of the unique sports policy set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il can be fully demonstrated. [End recording]

Following the opening speech, athletes participated in discussions.

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## N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

### DAILY ON DEVELOPMENT OF FILM ART

SK061221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 5 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 6 February special article: "The Brilliant 40 Years of the Development of Revolutionary Film Art"]

[Text] Today is the significant day that marks the 40th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's founding of Korean Art Film Production. Today, as a great golden age has been unfolded in literature and art and film art has been resplendently brought to blossom, the hearts of the functionaries, writers, and artists of our film production, who are looking back over the past 40 years under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, overflow with deep emotions.

Korean Art Film Production has passed a glorious 40 years, during which the film art of our country was created in a barren land and has steadily developed while upholding the chuche-oriented idea of literature and art originally put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a proud 40 years during which production has carried out a film revolution and has clothed the unprecedented age of blossom of chuche-oriented film art in glory under the wise leadership of the party. Also, these 40 years are an unforgettable four decades that have been embroidered with the warm love and concern of the party and the leader toward our film artists.

Even under the complicated circumstances after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, paying deep attention to the work of literature and art, personally led this work from a farsighted concept to build national film art with our people's wisdom and strength. On 23 January 1946, when he was busy building a new fatherland after liberation, the great leader organized a film team first from out of the art organizations. In August 1946, he saw to it that film production was founded using the team as the seed. As material and technological foundations were provided, he established film production as a state-run enterprise on 6 February 1947. The founding of film production was a great event with epochal significance in developing the film art in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Films can be said to be the most masses-oriented and dynamic art. The party's expectations for film art are very great and the popular masses' demands of it are also high.

Thanks to the founding of film production, our people were able to make revolutionary and people-oriented films that conform to the demands of the times and the interests of the nation and to rapidly develop the overall literature and art using film art as a central field.

The days during which Korean Art Film Production was launched and when it began to create movies to meet the demands of our revolution were days during which the great leader had valued and led our film artists. On 28 February 1947--an unforgettable date--the great leader climbed a nameless hill, personally decided on the site for the studio, indicated the direction of construction of the studio, and gave teachings on all work, ranging from creating films to laying material foundations for production, while giving on-the-spot guidance on tens of occasions.

During the initial period of the creation of national films after liberation, the great leader [words indistinct] a way to build our film art into a chuche-oriented revolutionary film art. Our film artists actively struggled to resolutely oppose all heterogeneous literary and artistic trends and create truly party-minded, working class-minded, people-minded literature and art, upholding the party's policy of literature and art set forth by the great leader. During this period, our scenario writers and artists produced the feature film "My Hometown," the first of its kind after liberation, and presented it to the world, upholding the leadership of the great leader.

Born with the feature film "My Hometown," our film art embarked down the new road of its development. Even during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war and during the days of the arduous postwar rehabilitation of the national economy, we were able to create countless works with a high ideological and artistic nature, which could encourage the heroic struggle of our People's Army and people, because the great leader paid deep attention to and expressed concern for the work of creating films and consolidating the material foundation of the production.

The historic day that scenario writers and artists in our production can never forget was 8 December 1964. By holding an expanded meeting of the political committee of the party Central Committee after appearing in our production on that day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sŏng expressed concern for the daily life of the scenario writers and artists, as well as for the work of creating film, giving programmatic teachings to further produce revolutionary films that could contribute to the revolutionary and class indoctrination.

The founding of Korean Art Film Production and the development of the revolutionary film art in our country have really been a brilliant fruition of the great leader's chuche-oriented literary thought and wise leadership.

The days during which the Korean Art Film Production advanced leading development of the chuche-oriented film art have shined more brilliantly because of the immortal achievements attained by the refined leadership of our party.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has given guidance for performing a revolutionary turnabout in the literary and art sectors first--sectors which are a mighty ideological weapon secured in the party's possession--after presenting a magnificent program to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea.

Above all, in the literary and art revolution, the party has concentrated all its energy on the film art and opened a breakthrough in this sector. Thus, it has generalized the achievements in this sector into the overall sectors of literature and art.

During the revolutionary days of literature and art, the party guided our production to move forward by giving first priority to the development of film art.

After deeply understanding the position and important role of our production in the development of literature and art, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly elucidated the direction in which our production would advance at each period of the development of revolution by giving on-the-spot guidance more than 320 times and teachings more than 2,200 times.

By upholding the energetic leadership of the party, the functionaries, scenario writers, and artists in our production have achieved a revolutionary turning point in all sectors of the film art, including those of content, mode, creation method, and creation system; developed the unprecedented ideological and artistic level of our film art; and contributed to reforming the overall sectors of our literature and art.

Proudly implementing the film revolution was a lofty fruition of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's sincere efforts to reform our film art according to the demand of chuche and to develop it to an unprecedented level by brilliantly succeeding, developing, and realizing the great leader's chuche-oriented literary thought.

Our party has obtained an immortal achievement in the production of the chuche-oriented film art by providing a revolutionary tradition in our film art by implementing the cause of depicting the immortal classic masterpieces created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary period on the film screen.

Thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has completely propounded theoretical and practical problems that arise from depicting the immortal classic masterpieces on the screen and who has energetically led this cause, it has been possible to successfully depict the immortal classical masterpieces on the screen--masterpieces such as "Sea of Blood," "Flower Girl," "Destiny of One Self-defense Force Member," and "An Chung-kun Shoots Yitunbakmun [Yito Hirobumi in Japanese]."

By implementing the historic cause of depicting the immortal classic masterpieces on the screen, our film art, which was developed in a barren land after liberation, has come to have a glorious revolutionary tradition, and the revolutionary tradition has become a historic root and source of power that enables our film art to vigorously develop.



This is the most brilliant achievement attained in the development of our film art over the past 40 years and a precious asset of our literature and art.

The leader's glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities having been deeply reflected on the screen, with holding in high esteem the respectful image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song another immortal achievement obtained for our party to each day guide the film art sector.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly elucidated the position and role of the image of the outstanding leader of the working class in the creation of socialist and communist literature and art and theoretical and practical problems that arise in the creation of socialist and communist literature and art, and has personally and energetically led such creation work.

Therefore, monumental masterpieces, such feature films as "Fire Amid the Crowd," "Story From Vanguard Armed Ranks," "Paektusan," and "Star in Korea," which have [words indistinct] deep artistic images, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glorious and brilliant revolutionary history, his wisdom in leadership, and his lofty moral character, have been created.

Thanks to their high ideological and artistic character, these films have actively contributed to raising all social members as chuche-type revolutionists who have established the firm revolutionary view of the leader and to accelerating the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

Our scenario writers and artists have been able to reach a remarkable achievement in creating a genuine model of the man of our era, because our party has given directions for creating various works, including those related to revolutionary tradition and socialist reality, in front of the studio during each period of revolution and construction.

These films, with their lofty ideological and artistic content, actively contribute to nurturing as chuche-type revolutionaries the members of society who possess the firm outlook of the leader, and to accelerating the cause of chuchization of the entire society.

At every stage of the revolution and construction, our party has led the film studio by putting forth the destination for creating the works using various subjects, such as the revolutionary tradition and the reality of socialism. As a result, our creative staffers and artists have also achieved great success in creating true human models in our era.

Under the party's meticulous guidance, our film studio has produced many films with lofty ideological and artistic content. In the past, it produced the art films "The Five Brothers of the Guerrilla Unit," "A Spinning Workers," "The Village Where Flowers Bloom," and "The Home of Workers" which earned the people's awards. It also produced other art films such as "Until the End of This World," "The Unknown Heroes," "The Responsible Secretary of the

County Party Committee," and "Always With a Single Mind." Recently, it has produced many films with lofty ideological and artistic content such as "An Ordinary Person," "True Mind," and "The Great Bosom." By so doing, it has greatly contributed to conducting ideological indoctrination for the working people.

By producing many such noble films as demanded by our revolution and era, our movie-making art has literally become the movie-making art of the party. It is now playing the role of an ideological tool for educating the party members and working people with the revolutionary ideology of our party and encouraging them in the revolution and construction vigorously.

Thanks to our party's meticulous guidance and deep consideration, our art film studio has been organized as a strong chuche-type filmmaking base with talented creative staffers and modern filmmaking facilities and equipment. In the early days, the party led the filmmaking artists by putting forth the policy to loyally return the party's great political trust and consideration with lofty political self-consciousness and skills. As a result, today, the ranks of the filmmaking artists have grown as a creative group boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and can undertake any creative work. Evidence for this is that today our art film studio includes many who have earned titles of honor, including meritorious actors and actresses and the people's actors and actresses.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, by deeply grasping the significance of modern material and technical aspects in filmmaking, has continued to give consideration to establishing a firm material and technological foundation for our film studio. Thanks to the warm love and consideration of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our art film studio has turned into a grand and magnificent filmmaking base with modern facilities and a general filmmaking street with various staged sets. As a result, filmmaking artists are now able to fully display their talents.

Indeed, our party's wise leadership and benevolent love have been a source of the endless wisdom and might with which our art film studio has accomplished its honorable mission for the party and revolution and have actively contributed to developing the chuche-oriented film art.

The creative staffers, artists, and employees of our art film studio, who were born and have grown up and advanced under the meticulous guidance and warm care of the party and the leader, will advance by upholding the great leader and by following the wise leadership of our party as in the past. They will produce more revolutionary films as demanded by the era and people. By so doing, they will actively contribute to accelerating the cause of chucheization of the entire society. They will protect and defend the achievements our party has won in filmmaking and will actively contribute to bringing socialist literature and art into fuller bloom.

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CSO: 4110/067

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AUTOMATION INDUSTRY BEING ACCELERATED

SK281026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--Vigorous endeavours are being made in Korea to accelerate automation, robotisation and computerisation.

The General Bureau of Automation Industry has already built up new bases for the production of electronic and automation elements and apparatuses. This has made it possible to bring the automation level of machine tools to a higher stage and actively hasten automation and robotisation in various domains of the national economy.

A project is progressing apace to build up a base of midget electronic industry. Along with this, the production of electronic and automation elements needed for different domains of the national economy is going on briskly.

In particular, successes have been registered in the manufacture of automation control apparatuses of large-size generators to be sent to the Taechon power stations and automation apparatuses to be used at stainless steel pipe production bases. The production of more than 10,000 automation apparatuses to be sent to the Sunchon vinalon complex is also going on with success.

The electronics and automation designing institute is hastening the designing of automation apparatuses needed for the operation of generators, while vigorously accelerating their manufacture together with the October 5 General Automation Factory.

The institute has wound up the designing and trial operation for the introduction of midget computers in the management and operation of factories and is carrying on work for their introduction. It has also set itself the goal of designing and manufacturing a new type of carrying and welding robots.

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CSO: 4100/095

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### YI KUN-MO RECEIVES GREETINGS ON ELECTION

SK290705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--Yi Kun-mo received messages of greetings from his counterparts of foreign countries on his election as premier of the Administration Council at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They came from the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of States and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Kaysone Phomvihane, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Marich Man Singh Shrestha, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal; Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia; R. Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Shaykh Sa'd al 'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, prime minister of Kuwait; Abdelhamid Brahimi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armed forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

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CSO: 4100/095

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK220205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has received a congratulatory message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army in connection with his reelection as president of the DPRK at the First Session of the Eighth SPA.

The congratulatory message reads:

Pyongyang

To your excellency brother Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

Your excellency brother Comrade Kim Il-song, in connection with the reelection of your excellency as president of the DPRK, I, on behalf of our Palestinian Arab people and members of the PLO Executive Committee--my brothers--and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the DPRK Government and friendly Korean people, and sincerely wish greater success in the noble work of your excellency for the progress and prosperity of your country and people.

The reelection of your excellency as president of the DPRK is an expression of the infinite respect, admiration, and trust of the Korean people toward your excellency and a manifestation of the ardent desire of the friendly Korean people to achieve the country's reunification and socialist development and prosperity under the great leadership of your excellency.

I take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to your government and people that are blessed with the wise leadership of your excellency for their firm and full support for our people's just struggle to recover the national rights, including the right of self-determination and the right to found a sovereign state on their territory, under the leadership of the PLO.

I assure your excellency that the PLO fully and firmly supports the constructive and reasonable proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks that your excellency has put forward anew to remove the danger of war and unrest created by the imperialists and their stooges, to reduce armed forces, to achieve reunification in Korea, and to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

I also highly appraise the noble efforts of your excellency to develop relations with the nonaligned countries and to achieve South-South cooperation.

In conclusion, extending warm congratulations to your excellency once again, I wish your excellency a long life and good health and that the friendly Korean people will achieve the complete victory of socialism and the country's progress and prosperity under the wise and bold leadership of your excellency.

Until the victory of the revolution!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army

[Dated] 8 January 1987, Tunis

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN SPORTS CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--  
Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda and his embassy officials on January 27 helped builders in the construction of the Angol sports village in Pyongyang. At the construction site of the Angol stadium which is being built at a fast tempo under the far-reaching plan and experienced guidance of our party centre, the guests worked with soldier-builders in building the foundation of the spectators' seats, deepening friendly sentiments. Being briefed on the sketched plan of the construction site, the ambassador expressed the belief that the vast projects going on with the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the 1988 Olympic Games ahead would be carried out earlier than the set time. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 28 Jan 87 SK] /6662

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AT BOOK EXHIBIT--Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA)--Egyptian President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak on January 20 visited the Korean book hall of the 19th Cairo International Book Fair. Displayed in the hall were immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and Korean books of various kinds. The Egyptian president went round the exhibits with keen interest. He was accompanied by the first secretary of the presidential office, the minister of culture and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 26 Jan 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/095

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH PRAISE FOR FORMER U.S. COMMANDER

SK271049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet defence minister "praised" the criminal records of Sennewald, former commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, when he met him. This is the topic of a commentary fo MINJU CHOSON today.

If Sennewald did anything while holding the post of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea for two years from June, 1982, it was only that he trampled underfoot the sovereignty of the South Korean people and created a strained situation in which a war may break any moment, the author of the commentary says, and continues:

Only a despicable flunkeyst traitor estranged from the people can "praise" the crimes of a bellicose element as something like "painstaking efforts."

More ridiculous is that the puppet defence minister begged him for continued "concern and support" to the "security" of South Korea. This revealed the criminal scheme to suppress the people more harshly and get more frantic in the war racket with the U.S. imperialists' support.

A hunting dog wags tails before its master to get a bigger lump of meat by pleasing him.

Sorry is the sight of the puppets trying to prolong their days by begging for support even of a man who has been placed on the reserve list after serving as commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/095



DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. STEPPED-UP WEAPON PRODUCTION

SK281052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the development of new weapons and deploying latest-type combat equipment in different parts of the world. This is aimed at maintaining and expanding the sphere of their domination and realizing their wild ambition for world supremacy by "strength," says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed article headlined "War Maniacs Step up Production of Lethal Weapons", NODONG SINMUN exposes with detailed materials that the U.S. warmaniacs have become more frantic in the production of modern weapons, advocating predominance in "strength" since Reagan came to power.

It continues:

The "star wars" programme of the United States, noticeable in its new weapon development, was motivated by the U.S. imperialists' world strategy to gain nuclear predominance and dominate the world.

It is mainly to complete the "star wars" programme that the United States conducted nuclear explosion testings 24 times after the Soviet unilateral moratorium.

Talking about the greater possibility of the "decisive role" of chemical weapons than nuclear missiles in the future war, the U.S. warmaniacs are getting over-heated in the production of chemical weapons including binary chemical bombs.

The U.S. imperialists are deploying newly developed weapons in strategically important areas. South Korea is always the first object.

The U.S. imperialists' adventurous production of new weapons against mankind will only result in precipitating their own ruin.

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CSO: 4100/095

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ASSAILS ISRAELI BOMBING IN LEBANON

SK230501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Friday assails the Israeli aggressors' recent barbarous bombing and shelling on several regions of Lebanon.

A signed commentary describes Israel's repeated brutality as a criminal act violating the sovereignty of the Mideast countries and part of its military aggressive moves to gravely aggravate the situation in the Middle East, prevail over the countries in this region by force of arms and realize its ambition for territorial expansion.

The commenary says:

Now the Israeli aggressors are spurring on their military provocations and expansionist moves against the Arab people. This has become all the more pronounced since the emergence of the extremely reactionary Shamir cabinet.

The frantic moves of the Israeli aggressors pursue the sinister aim to build a "great empire of Israel" in the occupied Arab lands and bring more Arab countries under their control.

The Zionists are behaving overbearingly because they are zealously backed by the U.S. imperialists.

As long as the expansionist moves of the Zionists and the U.S. imperialists' patronage continue, neither peace nor security can be ensured in the Middle East.

The military provocations of the Zionists must be checked at once and the Israeli aggressors be withdrawn from the occupied Arab lands without delay.

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CSO: 4100/095

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY COMMENTS ON NAKASONE REMARKS

SK280529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--Nakasone, in his "policy speech" at the opening sitting of the regular Diet session January 26 prattled that Japan would "support" the North-South "dialogue" for the "relaxation of tensions" on the Korean peninsula, that he wished a "success" of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and would "render every possible cooperation" in it.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary Wednesday says:

Nakasone's utterances revealed his sinister intention to hasten the execution of the reinvasion designs on South Korea with the military gang there as the guide while pursuing as ever a hostile policy against our republic.

The phraseology of "relaxation of tension" and "dialogue" he spun out, taking sides with the South Korean puppets, was no more than a wicked trick to deceive world opinion under its cloak and keep a tighter hold on the Chon Tu-hwan military gang as the guide of reinvasion.

Not much penetration is needed to see what the Japanese reactionaries seek in obstructing our proposal for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games and stringing out trash about "success" of the Seoul Olympics today when its co-sponsorship has become a demand of the times. In this they intend to help the puppets get "international recognition" by drawing many countries into Seoul under the Olympic signboard and create a climate favorable for making "two Koreas" and, furthermore, realize their reinvasion designs without much difficulty by goading the puppets into anti-DPRK actions.

The Japanese reactionaries should not seek to gain windfall by taking a hand in the Korean question, but should act with discretion, drawing a lesson from the lessons of the past history.

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CSO: 4100/095

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON JAPAN'S INCREASING DEFENSE FUNDING

SK280532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday comments on the Japanese cabinet's formal decision of a new "limit" of military expenditure on January 24.

A signed commentary describes the new "limit" as an indistinct one which sets no definite limit to military appropriations.

It says:

The new "limit" is a convenient means of freely increasing the military expenditure at the demand of the Japanese ruling quarters. This gives the Japanese reactionaries a free hand to put spurs to the conversion of Japan into a military power, giving the reins to arms expansion.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are stepping it up to raise Japan's international position by military backing and force her will on other countries with armed forces.

Japan's unlimited arms buildup and her conversion into a military power is another factor of the aggravated tensions and growing danger of war in Asia and a great menace to the independence, security and peace of Asian countries.

Adopting the new "limit," the Japanese reactionaries said they would "continue to respect the spirit" of the 1976 cabinet decision on the one-percent-GNP ceiling and "observe the basic principle of not making Japan a military power." It is merely a sophism to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

Japan's conversion into a military power leads to war.

If Japan truly wants peace, it should show this with action, not with words. She must, first of all, stop her military expansion by breaking with the war strategy of the United States and follow the road of independence and friendship.

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- END -